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LAST EDITION

AEROPLANE DELAY CAUSES DISCLOSED BY FACTS

Former Employee of the Curtiss Plant at Buffalo, N.Y., Gives an Account of Weeks of Inactivity in War Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A glimpse of conditions in the Curtiss aeroplane factory at Buffalo, N.Y., during a period extending over about two months of this year is given in a letter received by this bureau from a former employee at the great plant. This man, of course, speaks only of the department in which he was employed, which was working on battleplanes. For some mysterious reason, production in this department seemed to be demoralized. Plenty of men were at work, but not one part in this section of the factory, the writer reports, was finished in the nine or ten weeks he was there. Finally he quit in disgust.

Attention of this bureau was called to the former Curtiss employee by an item in the *Pend d'Oreille Review*, of Sand Point, Ind., which read as follows:

"W. G. Huntley, formerly a carpenter and joiner living in Sand Point and who has a farm near Clark Fork, arrived at Clark Fork the first of the week to spend the summer. He had been, since Jan. 1, employed at the Curtiss aeroplane factory at Buffalo, N.Y. He brings home a story about conditions in the factory which explains to some extent the recent airplane scandal. He says that the factory, while employing thousands of men, has not turned out an aeroplane. 'I told them I was half patriotic at least and that I did not want to work where I could see nothing accomplished,' he says. Huntley threw up his job disgusted. His description, men who have talked with Huntley say, would indicate that thousands of men are being employed needlessly at the Buffalo factory, and that 'inspectors' turn down work and tear out finished products without getting anywhere with results."

The Christian Science Monitor Bureau then wrote Mr. Huntley to ask him if the newspaper report was true, and if so for further details. Mr. Huntley replied, in part, as follows: "Your favor of the 25th inst., at hand. Referring to the article which appeared in the *Pend d'Oreille Review*, of recent date, in regard to my statement as to conditions in the Curtiss aeroplane factory, I would say the statement is correct. My reason for leaving the employ of this firm was as stated in this article in the above-named paper.

"I will say, however, that my statements were made to friends and acquaintances, without any thought of their getting into print. And while I would be only too glad to do anything that might be of benefit in bringing about a change for the better, yet it does seem to me that it would be a very easy matter to get the testimony of hundreds of employees, who could give and would tell all there is to be said of this matter, and who are much nearer to the seat of the difficulty than I.

"I commenced work in the Curtiss factory in the month of February, 1918, and worked until the month of April. I think I was in their employ 10 weeks. The department in which I worked was called the boat building department. This was where the bodies or hulls were built. When I commenced work in this department there were 40 forms in place ready to receive the keel, which is the first or nearly the first operation in the construction of one of these hulls. The number of men working on each of these hulls or bodies varied from 7 or 8 to sometimes 15 or 20. There would be an average of about 15 to the boat, which would mean that at least 400 were employed in this department. And I can say quite positively that there was not a single finished hull or body went out of this department during the nine or ten weeks I was employed in the plant."

FREED PRISONERS TO REJOIN GERMAN ARMY

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Prussian war minister has announced that all German prisoners of war repatriated from Russia will resume their military service after a short furlough.

The dispatch adds that anti-Semitic agitation has increased largely in Poland during the past few days. Placards have been posted all over the cities of Lodz and Warsaw, signed by the "Army of Liberation," urging Poles to begin anti-Jewish massacres.

GEN. WOOD TO RETURN TO CAMP FUNSTON

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Revocation of the order assigning Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood to command the Western Department and an order reassigning him to Camp Funston, Kan., were announced today by the War Department.

When General Wood recently was withdrawn from the division that he had trained at Camp Funston on the eve of his departure for France, he urged strongly that he be given more active duty than he would find as a departmental commander.



From the Asiago Plateau to the sea. Map shows scene of latest Austro-Hungarian movement against Italy.

ATTACK ON ITALIAN FRONT GAINS LITTLE

Austria Throws All Her Divisions Withdrawn From Russia Against Piave Line—Allied Troops Retake Positions

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Held up on the western front the Central Powers have hit hard on the Italian front, and the long promised attack on the Italian armies has begun. From the Asiago Plateau along the whole length of the Piave River to the sea the heralded attempt of Austria to enter Venice, and find a way to Rome is under way. Here, as on the western front, the effect of the collapse of Russia is seen. Austria has been able to take divisions from the front in Galicia and from Rumania, and mass them against the Italians.

Her effort now is to debouch from the mountain passes, and cross the Piave River as the first step of her new drive. Still even given all the advantages of the surprise of the first attack, she has accomplished so far very little. With the exception of a few points on the Piave itself all the ground gained in the first onslaught has been recovered, according to the Roman War Office. Vienna claims the capture of some 10,000 prisoners and numbers of guns. But everybody remembers how Vienna mounted up its list of prisoners, during the last great drive, by counting the inhabitants of the Italian villages and every other Italian on whom she could lay hands. As for the guns, every trench mortar was counted. Therefore it may be taken for granted that, in this present instance, the guns were recovered when the ground was recovered, and that the number of prisoners captured may be summed up reduced. In any case Rome itself claims to have taken some 3,000 prisoners, which does not leave Austria a very great advantage as the result of the fighting so far.

The attack commenced on Saturday morning, and in the first rush the Austrians made some way in the direction of Monte di Val Bella, Monte Solarola, and Monte Asolone. In addition to this, parties succeeded in crossing the Piave River at Nervessa and between Fagare and Lusie. When, however, General Diaz's last report was sent off, the entire ground in the mountain districts had been recaptured, and the parties of the enemy who had crossed the river were being successfully held.

On the western front the battle has simmered down to nothing. Indeed the fourth and latest effort of von Hindenburg seems to have been absolutely the most costly and least successful in which he has so far indulged. What his next move may be it is impossible to say. But, strategically, he should take advantage of the drive in Italy to hold every allied division there, and make another desperate effort somewhere on the western front. If he does not do this it will be the greatest tribute to the punishment inflicted on him by the Allies, in the recent fighting in the west.

Americans at Belleau Wood

Single Division Held Position Against Two German Divisions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau learns from a good authority some particulars of the action of the American troops at Belleau Wood a few days ago. The features of the action resemble the operations at Cantigny, when the village of that name was captured and held against violent German reaction. At Belleau Wood, a single division (Continued on page six, column one)

SPAIN IS URGED TO KEEP WELL ARMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday).—Señor La Cierva, War Minister in the last government, who was largely instrumental, through his support of the military party in its advanced pretensions, in bringing about the crisis that resulted in the formation of a national government, has been showing much activity lately and he attracts attention now by a speech he has just made in which he declared that in view of the European situation it is absolutely necessary that Spain should be well armed. He said that he did not believe in the establishment of a League of Nations. Military reforms in Spain were absolutely necessary, and it was only to save time that during the term of the last government he had proposed to the Chamber decrees in which these reforms were embraced.

PROHIBITION AIDS DRY SENTIMENT

Increasing Satisfaction Is Evidenced in New Hampshire as Reports of Great Decrease in Arrests Are Made Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass.—That New Hampshire public opinion strongly favors prohibition law, during the war at least, is evidenced from the hundreds of letters to that effect received lately by New Hampshire members of Congress. Six weeks of bone-dry prohibition is credited with making a stronger dry sentiment today than there was when the law was passed. Representatives Edward H. Wason and Sherman E. Burroughs have informed The Christian Science Monitor that they are daily receiving many requests to support the bill for the suppression of whiskey traffic and prohibition of all intoxicating liquor business for the duration of the war. Both these congressmen believe in prohibition; in fact Mr. Burroughs of Manchester was elected as a prohibitionist last year at a special election.

The brief experience of New Hampshire is all one way so far on the effects of prohibition. The chiefs of police of the eight largest wet cities (prior to May 1) have submitted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the following figures on the number of arrests from May 1 as compared with the number during exactly the same period of 1917:

City	1917	1918
Berlin	3	79
Concord	6	54
Dover	6	37
Franklin	2	39
Manchester	48	845
Nashua	24	81
Portsmouth	11	95
Somersworth	3	22
Total	103	752

This decrease in drunkenness and arrests for drunkenness and other offenses, many of which arise indirectly from the use of liquor as a beverage, has already tended to decrease the public charges for the support of convicts and unfortunate in institutions. There are some violations of the law. The higher courts of the State have considered none of these cases yet and no session probably will be held until fall. To illustrate the manner in which violations of the bone-dry law are treated in this State, persons charged with selling liquor have appeared before the courts at several of these cities and in practically every instance jail sentences have been imposed in addition to heavy fines. In addition to the business to come before the fall term of the state courts, the federal court of New Hampshire will have something to do as there will be at least two cases of bringing liquor into the State from Massachusetts.

TURKS THE TOOLS OF HUN INVADERS

Record of Outrages in Asiatic Turkey Grows—Greek Archbishop of Aivali Hanged—Germans Blamed for Abuse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A recent dispatch telling of the hanging of the Greek Archbishop of Aivali, accused of spying on movements of Turkish troops, indicates that one more crime is to be added to the already lengthy list of those committed by the Turks, but, as they have admitted, instigated by the Germans. A correspondent of the provisional Zionist committee who accompanied the British Army into Mesopotamia, speaking of the persecutions at Aivali, says that there is no doubt that they were directly organized by the Germans, that a German general, whose consent would have to be gained, is in supreme command at Aleppo. He reports also that the Jews of Baghdad have been obliged to give up all their gold and silver money taking paper notes in exchange, and as these had greatly depreciated in value, the whole credit system collapsed and trading became almost impossible. The Turkish Government, annoyed at this, reproved the local officials, and they to remove this blot upon their efficiency, accused several rich Jews of bringing about the calamity by trafficking in the paper money, and then both tortured and murdered them. The British found their mutilated bodies floating in the Tigris when they entered Baghdad. It is realized that the Germans could dislike nothing more than that the large-heartedness of the British should make Palestine the official home of Jewry. This correspondent adds that when the full history of Turkish cruelty—and much of this, he said, has been directly instigated and organized by the Germans—shall be known, the sufferings of Greeks, Jews, Arabs and Armenians will be found to fill some of the most horrible pages in history.

BRITISH ACCUSATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Admiralty have issued a communiqué accusing Germans of sowing mines in the safe track used by vessels carrying repatriated prisoners between England and Holland.

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CRUSADE AGAINST GERMAN PRESS

American Defense Society at the Head of Nation-Wide Plan to Suppress Enemy-Language Publications During the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A nation-wide campaign to prohibit the publication of newspapers and magazines in the German language during the war is being waged by the American Defense Society. In a letter sent to patriotic societies throughout the country, the society says:

"We are enclosing with this letter several copies of the petitions we are circulating which urge the President to use his influence to have the German newspapers and magazines suppressed in the United States for the duration of the war. If you will obtain signatures to these petitions you will be rendering a service of great value, and we ask that you have them displayed in the public meeting places in your city in an effort to obtain signatures. One of the aims of the American Defense Society is the defense of America within, and as far back as last October we wrote each member of Congress urging that the publication of newspapers and magazines in the German language be forbidden during the war.

"Similar laws were passed in England and France immediately after the declaration of war. Besides minimizing the dangers of disloyal utterances, such a law would, we believe, diminish Teutonic influence in the United States and hasten the Americanization of our alien population of Teutonic origin. It is offensive to all loyal Americans that the enemy our brave boys in France are fighting, should have a hundred daily organs circulated here.

"Already the German language is being turned out of American schools and colleges. Hereafter throughout every English-speaking country on the globe the German language will be a dead language. The sound of the German language or the sight of a printed page in German, reminds us of the murder of a million helpless men, women and children, the destruction of many hospitals and relief ships, and other atrocities committed by the Germans. Your help in this connection will be very much appreciated."

FRANCE MAKES FINE SHOWING FINANCIALLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday).—The new finance bill has come before the Senate, M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, stating that issues of national war defense bonds had during May, all repayment and renewals being deducted, reached a total of 1,532,000,000 francs. Paris subscribers 926,000,000 francs as against 805,000,000 in the previous most favorable month since the beginning of the war. M. Klotz pointed to this magnificent result as the best evidence of the country's confidence in the future.

The report on the bill, M. Millies La Croix, congratulated the Finance Minister on putting a regular budget for 1918 before the Chamber, thus ending the chaotic system of provisional votes of credit. The budget, from which the civil service estimates are omitted, provides for an expenditure of 8,300,000,000 francs, which is to be provided by fresh taxation and the increase of that already adopted. In order to balance the budget the report stated it would be necessary to find about 120,000,000 francs from fresh sources during the coming year.

Mr. Hagedorn added that Secretary Lane's approval of the plan was given to him verbally on May 7, and that in using Senator Lodge's name he was acting in good faith. Mr. Hagedorn has told this bureau that Secretary Lane, in conversation with him, called the plan "highly important and absolutely practical," and advised Mr. Hagedorn how to go ahead effectively. Hans Riese, chief of the Foreign Language division of the Treasury Department, saw Senator Lewis and Senator King, and said they heartily approved, according to Mr. Hagedorn. Governor Bamberger of Utah telegraphed, "In hearty accord," says Mr. Hagedorn, and that Representative Julius Kahn wrote:

"Such an organization would, in my judgment, serve an excellent purpose. If you will remember, there were riots in England and France in the earlier stages of the war against people with German names. Such a league as you contemplate would probably prevent anything of that kind happening in the United States. I feel satisfied that such an organization as yours will appeal strongly to the American citizens of German blood in that community (California). I believe that the organization could be built up into a strong and effective one."

Mr. Hagedorn says that in the presence of Representative Merritt of Connecticut Representative Kahn agreed, on May 4, to join the proposed organization.

NEW FRENCH ACADEMY MEMBERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday).—At a sitting of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, President Wilson, together with Signor Salandra, the Italian Premier, at the beginning of the war, and Cardinal Mercier, were elected members.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS GREETED IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Mr. A. W. Hughes, the Australian Premier, and Mr. Joseph Cook, the Australian Naval Minister, have arrived in London to attend the Imperial War Conference. Large crowds were awaiting the arrival of the ministers at Euston Station, where they were accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

NATIONAL COUNCIL AIMS EXPLAINED

Hermann Hagedorn, a Sponsor of Abandoned Organization, Tells of Alleged Indorsement by Some Prominent Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Further inquiry by this bureau into details surrounding the plan to form a national patriotic council of Americans of German origin, a plan which was dropped a few days after it was made public, confirms the fact, already announced, that it was the Committee on Public Information in Washington whose opposition to the plan was the deciding factor in its abandonment. This committee, it appears, was opposed to any organization of German-Americans during the war other than the Friends of German Democracy.

One of the promoters of the plan was Hermann Hagedorn, a prominent member of The Vigilantes. It was on Mr. Hagedorn's responsibility that the original announcement of the plan stated it had been indorsed by Senator Lodge, Secretary Lane and other prominent persons. It now appears that these so-called indorsements, at least those from Washington, were not made in written form. Senator Lodge has already denied any authority for the use of his name as indorsement of the plan.

It seems that early in May Mr. Hagedorn visited Washington and saw, among others, Senator Lodge. Mr. Hagedorn's description of that meeting is included in a letter he has just sent to the Senator, apologizing for having gravely misunderstood the Senator's position.

"I told you that morning," writes Mr. Hagedorn, "of my endeavors for the past six or eight months to form a straight-America loyalist association among German-Americans. I told you furthermore, of the plan which had been presented to me by certain German-Americans to ask for an interview with the President in order to lay before him certain 'grievances' of theirs, and of my own intention to persuade these men, instead of asking the President to do something for them, to tell him what they intended to do for America, and to form themselves into a national council to work, not as a separate German-American group, but as affiliated with the State Department of Defense and other patriotic bodies. I understood from what you said to me that day that you heartily favored this plan. If I misquoted you, I am sincerely sorry."

Mr. Hagedorn added that upon learning that the Committee on Public Information would strongly oppose any organization of Americans of German origin other than the Friends of German Democracy, "those of us who were behind the council were anxious, in view of the precariousness of the German-American situation in New York, to avoid any appearance of attempting to complicate a situation already sufficiently complicated, and decided to throw what strength we had in the direction of the organization which had the sanction of Mr. Creel's bureau."

Mr. Hagedorn added that Secretary Lane's approval of the plan was given to him verbally on May 7, and that in using Senator Lodge's name he was acting in good faith.

Mr. Hagedorn has told this bureau that Secretary Lane, in conversation with him, called the plan "highly important and absolutely practical," and advised Mr. Hagedorn how to go ahead effectively. Hans Riese, chief of the Foreign Language division of the Treasury Department, saw Senator Lewis and Senator King, and said they heartily approved, according to Mr. Hagedorn. Governor Bamberger of Utah telegraphed, "In hearty accord," says Mr. Hagedorn, and that Representative Julius Kahn wrote:

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INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA BY ALLIED FORCES FAVORED

Military Critics in Paris and London Believe Support of Anti-Bolshevik Forces Would Stop Westward Flow of Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—While in Eastern Siberia the Bolsheviks, who do not appear to be pro-Ally at present, may be the dominating force, largely because of lack of unity among their opponents and also because they alone are well equipped for fighting, on the other hand feeling against them is reliably reported to be hardening.

There are strong elements of resistance to the Bolsheviks, including Colonel Semenov, whose fortunes vary, and Admiral Kolchak, former commander of the Black Sea fleet, who has suddenly appeared in command of a small Cossack force in close proximity to Vladivostok and a large Tschek-Slovak force at various points on the Siberian Railway, and at Vladivostok, where they have arrived in force, to the annoyance of the local Bolsheviks.

All these elements would certainly, it is said, rally round an allied expeditionary force, even if the Bolsheviks resisted. There is, of course, a strong current of feeling here, as in Paris, in favor of intervention, which, it is insisted would be entirely against Germany and without reference to Russia's internal politics. Consequently, it is argued, no infringement of Russia's rights as a nation could possibly result; and as a matter of fact intervention would certainly be welcomed by large elements in Russia.

The motive force behind the allied intervention which is hopefully looked for would be the consideration that Germany has at least 30 divisions still on her eastern front practising all those elaborate methods of training which have helped to produce her successes in the West. It will gravely complicate the Allies' problem if the tidal wave of armed men sweeping from east to west is not soon stopped. No doubt that even suspicion that something is on foot has slowed this westward movement, and competent critics believe it would cease entirely with the first sign of allied intervention.

Bolshevik Influence Shown

Mrs. Pankhurst Declares Russia Is Now an Unorganized Mass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—"The Bolsheviks are busily engaged in trying to bring about the destruction of all institutions that make for national unity," said Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, British woman suffrage leader, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They talk of nothing but a revolution, but not of anything that is to be achieved by one. Russia is now an absolutely unorganized mass. The Bolsheviks do not represent Russia, certainly not any of those elements that are of any use to the Allies. They are both the conscious and unconscious tools of Germany. They are as much of a menace to America as to any of the Allies. They are a menace to the whole world, for it is the menace of world government by Germany that we have to face."

"There are millions of loyal people in Russia, among them the Cossacks and the Cadets and many of the aristocracy who are ready to throw aside all class distinctions and support a righteous government. They supported Mr. Kerensky until it was proven that he played directly into the hands of Germany. It is clearly our duty to help those who were not a party to the peace made with Germany, who hate it and are ready to fight to free themselves and us from the terrible menace of a Russia organized and ruled by Germans. If the Allies would intervene and send an army of deliverance, the great masses of loyal Russians would flock to them, recruits would pour in; as it is, what can they do now without munitions, without arms, without honest leaders?"

"The American people, I think, have no idea of the completeness of the propaganda carried on in Russia against the Allies. Moreover, the laws which the Bolsheviks have promulgated through their official paper, *Isvestia*, particularly on the socialization of women, are too horrible to be endured. One clause of this provides that from the age of 13 years every young girl is declared national property, and that every girl when she attains that age and is still unmarried is to be compelled, under penalty of severe punishment, to register herself at a bureau in her locality, and must choose a husband or another from among the male citizens between the ages of 19 and 50. If she chooses a married man, his wife has no right to object."

"That law is typical of the rest that they have promulgated. The women of the Allies ought to refuse to have anything to do with such legislation. Men who are wrong in their attitude toward women will be busy doing everything else. We have worked many long years for our freedom; such laws would mean slavery far worse than anything we have ever known before."

Mrs. Pankhurst, who has just come

to the United States from a visit to Alsace-Lorraine, is enthusiastic over the unopposed thought of the people there, and speaks feelingly of their joy over regaining their beloved French citizenship.

"It is of the utmost importance that the question of Alsace-Lorraine should be thoroughly understood now by all of the people of the Allies, in order that when the final settlement of the war comes and terms of peace are being agreed upon this may be settled finally and satisfactorily, for if it is left an open question it will be a standing cause of trouble," she declared. "There is only one way to dispose of it, and that is to return those stolen provinces to France. Enemy propaganda is trying to make people think the question is one of imperialism, of property, territory, which is not true. To be sure, it is important from a military standpoint, and it is also for the material interests of all the Allies to keep this district which is so rich in minerals under their control. If Germany had not been allowed to take possession of them in 1870 we might not have had this war. We must prevent a recurrence of such a thing."

"However, in their 40 years of possession the Germans have been totally unable to break the French spirit, although they have always treated them as conquered people; they have found it impossible to Germanize them, although 40,000 German immigrants have been scattered among them and have held all teaching and official positions. It is the women of Alsace-Lorraine who have kept alive the French spirit and have prevented Germanization. The rich families have been able to have French taught to their children in their homes. And there has been practically no intermarriage with the German immigrants."

"Ever since the French army arrived in 1914, French has been again taught in the schools in the sections which France has regained, and I wish that the people of America could know the joy that has brought to those people who have always, these 40 years, rebelled at the German yoke. It is very touching to see the eagerness of the children and of the older people too to learn to speak French correctly."

"Those Alsatiens who have not yet been delivered from the Germans are being treated most horribly. The young girls are made to dress as boys and dig trenches. This is the culmination of 40 years of slavery. Germany is now attempting to gain and hold those sections of northern France which Blamarc mapped out and surveyed as necessary to Germany in her scheme of world domination, and this war, it was planned, was to be but a prelude to another in which Germany would conquer the whole world."

"Women have great political power now," Mrs. Pankhurst concluded, "and we ought to use that power to prevent, as far as we can, the recognition of any government in any country which would apply such abominable laws to our sex."

Mr. Lenine to Visit Berlin
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says that Nikolai Lenine, Premier of the Bolshevik Government in Russia, is planning to visit Berlin and Vienna in order that he may meet prominent personages from all the states of the Central Powers.

Cossack Rising Extending
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A dispatch from Kiev dated June 12 says it is reported that the Cossack rising in the Don region against the Bolsheviks is extending. The dispatch adds that the greater part of the district of Nizhni-Tchirskaya Stanitsa has gone over to the new government under General Krasnov, whose troops are approaching Yazyln.

NAVAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN UPHELD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of the Navy today came to the defense of the House Naval Committee and its chairman, Representative L. P. Padgett of Tennessee, when he answered a statement said to have been made by Allan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, who had been quoted as saying that blame for success of the German submarines off the United States coast must be placed upon Mr. Padgett because he blocked the construction of adequate coast air defenses.

"I cannot say whether the stations are there or are not there," said Mr. Daniels, "because that is military information. I can say that Mr. Padgett has cooperated with the department in the most perfect way. Mr. Hawley has been misinformed as to Mr. Padgett's attitude."

The House Committee, the Secretary said, had never failed to act in accordance with the recommendations of naval experts.

RAILWAY LINES ASK FOR HIGHER RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increases in freight and passenger rates to conform with the advance in rates of federal operated railroads were applied for to the Interstate Commerce Commission today by a number of smaller transportation lines.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Although the array of strikingly beautiful peonies predominated at the Horticultural Hall exhibition Saturday afternoon and Sunday, roses and other seasonable blooms, orchids and fruit and vegetables were shown. What is called the rarest flower in the United States because it is the only one of its kind known to be here is a new hybrid orchid of a chalk white with deep purple lip. It was exhibited by Andrew W. Preston of Swampscott, Mass. The receipts went to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross.



The new orientation

Kaiser—"Our future, my dear boy, lies in the East."
Crown Prince—"Well, father, from what I've seen of the West, I think you may be right."

NOTES OF GERMAN BOAT IN DUTCH PORT

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The direct charge that the Dutch Government sheltered a German vessel at a Dutch port to save her from being captured by the British is made in a British dispatch which has just been made public. The case was that of the Maria, 4000 tons, which entered the harbor of Tandjong Priok, Java, Dutch East Indies, in May, 1916. She was flying the German mercantile flag, but is believed to have been a German auxiliary cruiser.

The correspondence between Great Britain and Holland on the subject contains some very sharp language. The British Minister at The Hague, in a letter to Jonkheer J. London, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote:

"The question does not stand alone as an instance of the peculiar and unsound views adopted or invented by the Netherlands Government during the present war in matters of international law."

The Dutch Government in replying said it did not wish "to depart from the courteous tone which should mark diplomatic correspondence," and therefore refrained from referring to the strange remark, which, nevertheless, caused the government the "greatest and most legitimate surprise."

The plea advanced by the Netherlands Government was that the Maria was unseaworthy and entered the port for repairs, but having failed to complete the repairs within the given time, was interned. The British, however, contended that she had resorted to Tandjong Priok to escape capture, and should have been compelled to leave or have been restored to her British owners, having originally been the British ship Danore Hill, which was detained at Hamburg at the outbreak of the war.

In the final note, written in April, 1918, the British Foreign Office made the accusation that Holland had deliberately protected the vessel when the observance of her own rule would have necessitated the expulsion of the ship from the harbor, and added:

"Great Britain must reserve full rights in the matter, and may find it necessary to return to the subject at a future date."

BULGARIAN CRISIS EXPECTED

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Attacks on the Bulgarian Premier, Vassil Radoslavoff, in consequence of the peace negotiations at Bucharest, threaten to lead to a crisis, according to the Koolische Zeitung, which says that the discontent is not confined to the political opponents of Radoslavoff. It is feared in government circles that Bulgaria is missing an opportunity to annex the whole of Dobruja and Bulgarian districts in Macedonia, which were given to Greece in 1913. Attacks are also being made on the quadruple alliance, which is credited with an intention of supporting enemy Greece rather than friendly Bulgaria and rewarding Rumania rather than Bulgaria. The newspaper adds that it was owing to these criticisms that Radoslavoff published the formal agreement with the Central Powers by which the latter consented, in the event of a Greek attack, that Bulgaria should annex part of Greek Macedonia.

FURTHER ARRESTS ARE EXPECTED

Government Has Undisclosed Evidence Against O'Leary and Other Irish Agitators

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The capture of Jeremiah O'Leary, who is under indictment in New York, in a mountain in the State of Washington, will be followed soon by the arrest of a number of other Irish agitators in the United States on charge of treason or espionage. The government has considerable undisclosed evidence against O'Leary and his companions, it is learned, and arrest of his co-workers has been deferred only pending his apprehension.

Officials intimated today that the government might not press its charges against some known conspirators if they disclosed what they knew of past relations between a group of Irish radicals in this country and agents working in the interest of Germany to promote rebellion in Ireland.

O'Leary's Codefendants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jeremiah O'Leary, the Sinn Fein agitator, forfeited his bail by flight and had been sought by federal agents since May 7. He was originally charged with conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws. Since his disappearance he has been indicted on two charges, one involving conspiracy to commit treason, and the other conspiracy to commit espionage. Codefendants named with him in these new indictments are John T. Ryan of Buffalo, who is also at large; Mme. Marie K. Victoria, a German Baroness; Carl Rodiger, an officer of the German navy; two American citizens of German origin, and several other persons.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Sozial-Demokratische Korrespondenz states that M. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, has been invited by the Socialist parties of the Central Powers to attend a conference at The Hague before going to the Labor Party conference in London. Herren Seltz and Ellenbogen, it is stated, will attend as delegates of the Austro-German Socialists.

M. DOUMER IN PARIS DEFENSES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—General Guillaumat's cooperators in the organization of Paris defenses is M. Doumer, General Gallien's right hand man in 1914. The successor to General Guillaumat in command of the army of the Orient is believed to be General Franchet Desperay.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Sunday) (via Amsterdam)—The Bulgarian Premier, Mr. Radoslavoff, has tendered the resignation of the Cabinet and King Ferdinand has accepted it. The Ministers were requested by the King to retain their portfolios until a new cabinet should be formed.

WAR CALLED FAMILY AFFAIR IN REICHSTAG

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A scene was caused in the Reichstag yesterday by Dr. Cohn, a Socialist member, when, according to the Cologne Gazette, he declared:

"The border states have become a Golgotha where lie bleaching the bones of the best in the land who have been slaughtered by the misled German soldiers."

An uproar followed this declaration and Deputy Cohn was called to order, but he continued:

"The entire war has become a family affair of the Hohenzollerns. It is possible that we may finally remain the only warriors in Europe and the Entente will have to submit; but Europe will have become a continent of beggars and we shall all suffer the consequences of such a peace."

Lieutenant-General von Stein, Prussian Minister of War and State, in reply asserted:

"It is not one family in this country which is waging war, but the German people, under the Kaiser, is waging war for its existence."

According to another account of the excited debate, several independent Socialists shouted: "Robbers! Murderers!" when Dr. Cohn said that people were being "slaughtered by the misled German soldiers." Members of the Center and the Conservative parties thereupon left the Chamber, it is reported.

LONG SENTENCES OF OBJECTORS APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sentences ranging from 18 months to 20 years imprisonment imposed by court martial upon so-called conscientious objectors who refused military service at Camp Upton, N. Y., and Camp Gordon, Ga., were approved today by the Secretary of War.

Most of the men objected to fighting against Germany or Austria because they have relatives in those countries. In approving the findings of the courts, the first of the kind to reach the department, Mr. Baker went on record as favoring the return of such men "to the countries of their preference" after the war.

Twelve of the objectors with their sentences were: Hyman Pokes, 15 years; William J. Seider, 20 years; Joseph White, 15 years; Anton Zsolcok, 10 years; Julius Levinthal, 13 months; Louis Silverman, 10 years; Mayer Suffind, 10 years; Louis H. Blumenthal, 15 years; Samuel Spire, 5 years; Paul Bauer, 10 years; William Charles Schwab, 20 years; and Michael Clupa, 10 years.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Board of Trade figures for the month of May show an increase in imports of £38,257,000 over the same period of last year. The principal increases were: Food, £25,000,000; raw cotton, £4,000,000, and oils £3,000,000. Exports increased £1,529,000. There was an actual increase in cotton textiles of £4,500,000, but decreases in other commodities account for the reduced total increase.

TESTIMONY AGAINST PROHIBITION GIVEN

Opponents of Dry Legislation Speak at Hearing on the Jones Amendment — Mr. Kahn Pleads for Grape Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Opponents of nation-wide prohibition had their day in court when Representative Julius Kahn, of California, testified today before the Senate committee now holding hearings on the Jones bone-dry amendment.

Representative Kahn opposed immediate legislation on the ground that it would involve the loss of this year's grape crop in California. He maintained that the grape growers had received as much as \$10,000,000 from banks on the strength of this year's crop, and that the suspension of the California wine industry would imply the total loss of this sum. The government, he said, should give these growers at least five months to realize on the present crop.

In answer to queries from Senator Wadsworth, who is strongly opposed to the Jones amendment, Representative Kahn asserted that he did not consider the wine industry a menace to the country and instanced the case of the French and Italian armies, where the soldiers get their rations of wine but where there is little or no drunkenness. His argument was throughout a plea in behalf of the California wine industry. The larger national questions involved were not touched.

J. J. Carney of Boston appeared on behalf of the International Association of Bartenders and Walters and presented the familiar arguments regarding the number of people which the suspension of the liquor trade would throw out of employment, the number that would be affected in Boston alone reaching 6000, he declared.

E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative agent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, spoke informally declaring that the counsel of the league would on Tuesday present reasons why the enactment of absolute prohibition legislation would not at this time be considered unconstitutional. He declared that there was no confiscation of property involved in the amendment.

Senator Wesley Jones, the author of the amendment, has returned to Washington and is expected to testify before the committee. Senator Jones is hopeful that the amendment will be sustained.

ORDNANCE MAKING SUPERVISION PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To speed up production of ordnance for the United States armies overseas, administrative methods in the country's 10 ordnance districts have been reorganized and a group of manufacturing specialists has been formed to supervise the different phases of ordnance production.

Brig.-Gen. C. C. Williams, acting chief of ordnance, has announced that hereafter each of the 10 districts will be under the supervision of a single executive officer, to be known as the district chief, who will have administrative charge in the offices and supervision over field work in order to coordinate the efforts of the field forces and contractors.

Appointment of these district chiefs, each of whom formerly has been in charge of the production division of his district, was announced:

Boston district, Levi H. Greenwood; Bridgeport district, Walter C. Bryant; Chicago district, E. A. Russell; Cincinnati district, C. L. Harrison; Cleveland district, Samuel C. Scovill; Detroit district, Fred J. Robinson; Philadelphia district, John C. Jones; Pittsburgh district, R. M. Dravo; Rochester district, T. S. Noble.

The appointment for the New York district has not yet been made, Samuel G. Allen, former production manager, having resigned.

NOVA SCOTIA STRIKE ADJUSTMENTS MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—A conference was held this afternoon between officials of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, the Eastern Car Company, and a committee from their striking employees. The companies submitted a proposition granting increased wages for virtually every employee and agreed to the request of the men regarding pay days and back time. They would not yield on the question of union recognition. A mass meeting will be held to consider the proposals and the feeling is general that the great majority of the men will be prepared to go back to work on Tuesday under the new conditions.

JOSEPH DEVLIN ON SINN FEIN

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—Joseph Devlin, Member of Parliament and deputy leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, addressing a meeting at the village of Virginia, Cavan County, in support of the candidacy of Mr. O'Hanlon, the Nationalist candidate for Parliament for East Cavan, today, said the Parliamentary policy was one of the principal factors in the upholding of Ireland's interests. He said the Irish Party was not going to throw away the weapon.

"The Sinn Fein is not a new doctrine or a new policy," he said. "It has been before the country for 20 years, but the Irish people have paid no attention to it because it is too grotesque and, during this period of 20 years, it has not raised a laborer's cottage or helped to brighten or beautify a single woman's home. The Irish Party did not enter into this contest light-heartedly and if the contest could have been avoided it would have been."

"When it was declared by the Sinn Feiners that there was no room for men like John Dillon in Irish politics, then the supporters of the constitutional movement accepted the challenge. There are now two policies before the people in this election. One will result in assured success and the other in certain failure. The promise of an Irish republic in fifty years or fifty centuries is no compensation to the men and women living in this day and generation."

MANY SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS SALVAGED

LONDON, England (Monday)—From January, 1915, to the end of May, 1918, 407 ships sunk by the Germans in British waters have been salvaged, according to details of the work of the Admiralty Salvage Department, made public today.

Up to December, 1917, 260 ships were recovered. In the present year to the end of May, 147 have been salvaged, the increase being due to improved methods and not to the greater activity of U-boats.

Feats performed by the salvage department include the raising of a large collier sunk in 12 fathoms of water and involving a dead lift of 3500 tons. Another vessel was raised 15 fathoms by the use of compressed air.

JAPANESE NAVAL COMMAND CHANGES

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—The press attaches significance to the fact that Prince Higashi-Fushimi has been relieved of the command of the second squadron and made a member of the admiralty council. The Prince was similarly relieved of an active command previously to the inauguration of the campaign at Tsing-Tau. The French naval attaché Brylinski, will leave at an early date for Washington for a consultation with the French Embassy.

AMERICANS ASSIST PARISIAN REFUGEES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—American support in the battle field and in meeting the problem of the refugees is providing the French people with an element of encouragement in difficult circumstances. The Americans, together with the French and British, provide voluntary helpers at the stations to deal with the removal of large numbers of children from the capital to the country.

INQUIRY ORDERED ON "COST-PLUS" PROFITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation of huge profits alleged to have been taken from the government under "cost-plus" contracts for construction and war supplies was ordered today by the Senate Judiciary Committee. A subcommittee was authorized to consider a bill by Senator King of Utah which would abolish the "cost-plus" system and prohibit the payment of commissions in the securing of war contracts.

NO RULING MADE YET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Persistent reports that the Provost Marshal-General's office had decided that the "work or fight" draft regulations should not be allowed to interfere with major-league baseball players this season lead to an authoritative statement today that no ruling on the subject had been made. It was stated that General Crowder adhered to his original announcement that the question would be passed upon by the President in the regular way when the occasion arose on an appeal from a local board's decision. The "work or fight" order becomes effective July 1.

GERMANS WANT SECRET PEACE

ZURICH, Switzerland (Saturday)—What is regarded here as an invitation by Germany to the Allies to enter secret negotiations looking to peace, is a semi-official statement from Berlin published by the Munich Neueste Nachrichten. "In view of its previous unpleasant experiences," says the statement, "Germany will never resume her peace efforts by the use of publicity. The government believes the belligerents should endeavor to reach a rapprochement without public discussion."

BOMBS DROPPED IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—After weeks' respite from aerial bombardment, Paris was again visited Saturday night by enemy aeroplanes. Thanks to an effective barrage only a few machines reached the city. Bombs were dropped and some casualties and material damage occurred.

HAMILTON STATUE UNVEILED

UTICA, N. Y.—A life-size statue of Alexander Hamilton was unveiled before the chapel of Hamilton College at Clinton today. Thomas R. Proctor of this city, the donor, made the presentation speech. Elihu Root received the gift for the college.

AMUSEMENTS

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number that have voted in favor, 13.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 23.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 13.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 13.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 15, 1924):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

MR. BARNES DEFINES HIS PROPOSAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—George N. Barnes in a speech in Dartford yesterday denied that his recent proposal of an allied conference to inaugurate a League of Nations was an indirect proposal for a peace conference.

As practical proposals he put forward an inter-allied conference with representatives of organized democracy as well as of governments or alternatively he urged that allied governments should be urged to take practical action themselves. The agreement should be a common defensive treaty for arbitration and pooling of allied resources for the coming reconstruction, but so elastic that any nation might come in which subscribed to conditions, and gave the necessary guarantees for their faithful observance. An accomplished fact like this might even induce Germany to reconsider her position or stimulate the German people to free themselves from their present taskmasters.

FLOWERS SOLD FOR PALESTINE FUNDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Looking toward the raising of the allotment of \$100,000 to the nation-wide fund of \$1,000,000 for the rebuilding of Palestine, Boston Jews have more than 500 volunteers selling flowers today. Restoration of the country, the relief of war distress, the financing of industries and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Arabs are among the specific purposes for which the money will be spent.

As a special commissioner from Palestine, Yehudah Barak, at the opening session of the fifth annual convention of the Independent Order of Sons of Israel in Faneuil Hall Sunday afternoon, predicted the time when in Washington, D. C., there will be an imposing building housing the Ambassador of a Hebrew Republic, and above it waving the blue and white flag of Judea. The convention continues its sessions at 724 Washington Street today.

MAINE HOLDS ITS STATE PRIMARIES

PORTLAND, Me.—For the first time since the primary law was passed by the Legislature seven years ago there were no contests at the state primaries today, for the Republican and Democratic nominations for United States senator, congressman, governor and state auditor. Governor Milliken, Senator Fernald, the four congressmen and the auditor, all Republicans, had no opposition for re-nomination.

The only contests were for members of the Legislature in a number of the legislative districts, for sheriffs in several counties and for some county officials. T. Herbert White of Bangor, removed as sheriff of Penobscot County last week by the Governor and council, for failure to enforce the prohibitory liquor law, was again a candidate for the Democratic nomination, but had two opponents.

BARON BURIAN'S BERLIN VISIT

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—On the Amsterdam Bourse the journey of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Berlin, is connected with the tension in Austro-German affairs. It is believed that the tension now has become more critical.

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PLEA FOR HOME RULE ALL ROUND

Problems in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland Said to Present Too Great Task for Westminster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., member of the War Cabinet, whose speech at the annual meeting of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association in London was briefly referred to in a recent cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, speaking on that occasion, dealt in detail with the situation in Ireland in regard to Home Rule and conscription.

Referring to the fresh call upon the man-power of the country, by the extension of the age limit for military service to men between 40 and 60, Mr. Chamberlain said—speaking as one who was outside government circles at the time the decision was taken—that in his opinion, and in the opinion of the government, it was impossible to make these new demands on the man-power of Great Britain without making a real demand upon the manhood of Ireland. This necessity and the almost simultaneous end of the Irish convention, Mr. Chamberlain said, brought the government of the country once more face to face with the eternal Irish problem. The government's policy was to apply conscription to Ireland, and, owing to the failure of the convention to produce an agreed settlement, to take up the question of Home Rule and present its own solution of the matter to Parliament.

"In relation to the Irish question, as in other matters," Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, "we are facing a new world. We are facing a world which in four years of war has traveled at a rate unprecedented in the years of peace, and there is no virtue in that kind of rigid and meticulous consistency which applies only to the words spoken in their literal acceptance, and has no regard to the altered circumstances in which we live, and the new conditions which have arisen, or which will not face new facts with an open mind, prepared to judge new issues upon their merits and to make freely that choice which may best serve our country and the Empire at such a critical moment as this. I appeal to you for a candid consideration of the policy to which the government is committed, and which in due course it will present to Parliament. I beg you not to be impatient. We are not dealing with a clean slate. We are not writing for the first time in this chapter. There is the Home Rule Act upon the statute-book. There are pledges to Ulster, given not by the present Prime Minister alone, but by his predecessors, Mr. Asquith. There are infinite diversities of opinion, and an almost infinite conflict of interests, and it saves no time to refuse to the government that leisure, for their deliberation and for the preparation of their scheme which may give them some chance, at any rate, of reconciling the different conditions which they have to embody in any plan which they may have to propose. And it has frankly to be admitted that since the Irish convention the situation in Ireland has not become easy. It is not more propitious for a settlement from whatever point of view you regard it."

Mr. Chamberlain then went on to say that he did not want to attach undue importance to particular utterances, or to confuse Irish parties which were distinct from one another. It would be a great mistake, he said, to confuse the attitude of men like Major Redmond, who had given his life for the Empire and Ireland, with the attitude of those who had through-out opposed them and done their best to thwart them. The truth was that in Ireland for 10 years past there had been no government, and the first step in any policy, he maintained, must be to restore the authority of the government in Ireland.

"The new administration," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "is now in office. We look to them to take action in that sense, and we build upon their success in so doing our hope that we may fulfill, not one side of our Irish policy only, but the two sides, which may both give us the man-power which we require and offer a settlement of this long strife between Irish political parties and ourselves. It is obvious that I cannot at this stage anticipate the form which the government measure may take, but I venture to hope that you and all responsible people will keep an open and a candid mind for its consideration when you see it. I, for one, am not ashamed to say that I think the old Unionist position is not maintainable as we thought it for so many years. It is not maintainable, partly because the majority of our people would not support us in maintaining it with the constancy and with the resolution that was necessary to make it successful. It is not maintainable partly because the whole world is changing around us, and the conditions with which we have to deal are entirely different from those with which we were confronted when that policy was formed.

"These are not new thoughts of mine. Before the war I had already given utterance to them, but the war and what has followed upon the war, in my opinion, has added weight and importance to them, and after all I would venture to invite you to remember that if we are seeking a constructive solution of the Irish question and not merely to preserve the Union exactly in the form in which it existed during the last century, we are reverting to the policy, the alternative policy, of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme, which was supported and ad-

vocated by at least a very great number, and some of the most illustrious, of the original band of Unionist opponents of the Home Rule departure. Proceeding, Mr. Chamberlain declared his conviction that the mass of problems to be dealt with in England, Scotland and Wales, as well as Ireland, was too great a task for any Parliament, and that unless a means could be found, not merely to gratify the desire of Ireland for a legislature of its own, but also to evolve legislatures for other parts of the United Kingdom to undertake certain duties hitherto discharged by the Parliament at Westminster, the whole machine would break down from overwork.

"This is no longer an Irish problem only," Mr. Chamberlain continued. "Though it is first and foremost an Irish problem, it is an English, Welsh and Scottish problem. Above all, it is an imperial problem. You must set those houses at Westminster free for the great imperial problems which will press upon us with an urgency and importance they have never yet had. You must devote upon assemblies somehow to be created a part of the burden that we have to discharge."

Mr. Chamberlain made it clear that the Imperial Parliament must remain supreme. If any scheme of devolution or federation entailed the removal of supreme authority from the Imperial Parliament, he declared, then there was no room for any parties but the old Unionist and Home Rule parties. The government had declared, and must stand by its policy. A solution of the whole problem was urgently demanded, and he appealed for an open and candid facing of the facts. The nation, he declared, was face to face with such a crisis at home and abroad as had seldom confronted it in its history, but he believed with good will and mutual concession they would come triumphantly through it.

MEETING OF ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At the annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society at 22 Albemarle Street, Mr. Vincent A. Smith was presented with the Triennial Gold Medal for his distinguished services in the cause of oriental research. Besides a number of articles on Indian archaeology and history published in various oriental journals, he has written the following books: "A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon," Oxford, 1911; "Akbar and the Great Mogul," Oxford, 1917; "The Early History of India," From 600 B. C. to the Muhammadan Conquest, including the Invasion of Alexander the Great," Oxford, 1914; and "Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, a Catalogue," Oxford, 1908.

Lord Reay, who was in the chair, said that perhaps the most striking instance of respect for national idiosyncrasies was to be found in French Canada. A Frenchman wishing to study his past history had to go to Canada to find out that France was like in the Seventeenth Century—he would find it in Montreal. The Asiatic Society had helped to impress on their people the value of acquiring greater knowledge of the treasures of Eastern art and archaeology. The importance of this knowledge would increase as time went on, and they welcomed as valuable auxiliaries what had been done in the United States and in France to further their objects. They also welcomed the Oriental School, which had at last made an auspicious start and might look forward to a bright future with peace-establishment on the foundations of Christianity and freedom.

Mr. Vincent Smith, in acknowledging the honor that had been conferred on him, said that it gave him great pride and pleasure. The award would be particularly welcome in India, where his books had had a considerable share in what Sir James Meeson had described as the awakening of the historical sense. He had tried to be impartial, and he hoped before the end of the year to publish "The Oxford History of India," which would attempt to tell the story of India down to the King's visit in 1911.

A testimonial was presented to Mrs. Fraser on her resignation of the secretaryship of the society, which she had held for 26 years, the members expressing their gratitude to her for her faithful and distinguished services. The office is to be filled by her husband.

NEW ZEALAND POLL ON LIQUOR ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A vote this year on the question of prohibition, with a decision in line with a simple majority, is demanded by the Council of the New Zealand Alliance, in a manifesto issued in favor of a swift settlement of the liquor question.

In its manifesto, the alliance contends that the time is ripe for legislation to give effect, by a simple majority vote, to the recommendations of the National Efficiency Board for the prohibition of the manufacture and importation of liquor, except for industrial and specified purposes. If the poll be taken this year, the alliance is prepared to answer a question of consent to a money payment to the liquor trade although at the same time it reaffirms its conviction that the trade has no right in law, equity, or morals to compensation.

If Parliament, however, does not make provision for a poll this year the alliance demands, as a minimum, that legislation be passed this year to give its citizens of New Zealand the right by a simple majority vote to put a final end not later than July, 1919, without any money payment, to the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor in the Dominion.

The government is urged by the alliance to stop the sale of liquor at all ports of landing and at all places where troop trains stop with returned men.

THE CHIMNEY SWEEP OF GARGILESE

From our first days in Berry we knew Gargilese for a place of delight; but not until we had looked down, from the heights above Le Pin, upon the horseshoe bend of the blue-black river, between the purple cliffs ablaze with golden broom, did we realize fully that here, indeed, was one of the beauty spots of France. These



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Le ramoneur (the chimney sweep)

gorges of the Creuze are delicious. Past the Romanesque church, and the ruins of the medieval castle, you descend by a footpath, that leads you, beside the river, deep into a valley of golden broom. No man—not Midas himself—ever saw all at one time so much gold. Gold is blazing upon the grassy banks, gold between the battlements of purple rocks, gold burning upon the face of the water. 'Tis as though a flight of winged naiads had strewn with golden treasure the blossoms of the windings of their river way. It is good to follow this stream as it glides, first in solemn silence, then onward, forgetful of all dignity. We sit upon the bank, alone with nature. About us a north wind stirs the blossom-dappled fruit trees; we hear the splash of a fairy waterfall bickering its way down the glen, and from below Le Pin, the distant roar of the Cascade du Loup. Round the horseshoe bend of the valley we pass, and enthroned ourselves upon lichen-covered rocks. The dark box plants fitfully tremble; the dazzling broom scatters, once more, her golden treasure at our feet. Summer has lingered on the way, but here already the first pink flush of the foxglove, peeping through a tender sheath, tells how soon the sun shall restore what the winds have taken. For gold we shall have crimson. Away below, the north wind draws veils of flimsiest lace to and fro over the face of the waters.

Not less alluring than the river is the hamlet that George Sand has honored with a book all to itself—"Promenades Autour d'un Village." So reluctant was she to popularize these sylvan solitudes, that for a long time the secret of its identity was guarded. "I call it loosely my village, as one might say my discovery or my dream. It seems to me that it will be mine no more from the moment that I have told its name."

But I have already told its name—Gargilese. The village lies very snugly upon the spur of a hill embowered with wood, vocal all day with the twitter of birds.—"Dites donc! dites donc! dites donc!"—a quaint tangle of ancient, galleried cottages, and winding lanes, uphill and down, where fluffy ducklings are learning to live, and pink pigs, yellow-bristled—with purple ears flopping over invisible eyes—are snuffling for what may turn up. In the "place," the slow cattle, yoked, and wearing straw headresses shaped like imperial crowns, munch with more than imperial dignity. All is pleasantly redolent of a long bygone age.

Standing, on the day of our arrival, before the very modest "Hotel des Artistes," that was to house us for some time to come, our attention was caught by a weird sound, as of a chant, floating through the air above our heads. Looking up, I saw silhouetted against the blue, the distant figure of a small black imp perched upon the verge of a cottage chimney. He was the mysterious singer. "Who is that boy?" I asked of Marie Chambiant, the innkeeper's daughter, standing beside us.

"He is our chimney sweep. He is singing the chimney sweep's song. Listen!"

We listened to the end. Feet foremost the singer vanished into the flue. "There, he's gone," bubbled Marie. "They come from Auvergne, these boys, every winter, and sweep the villages for a few sous a day, a lump of bread, and their soup. At night they sleep in a barn—roll themselves in a sack, snuggle down in the straw and pull, some later, up in our room. I heard the same chant, but louder, coming through the window. Promptly I thrust my head out—and there, astride of a neighbor's chimney, sat a small black boy, lifting a hooded head, and singing at the top of his voice. "Hé le Ramoneur (chimney sweep)!" I called to him. He turned toward me a face, angelic, though grimy.

"When you have finished your songs, come and speak to me outside the hotel. There will be sous for you, perhaps." He grinned through the soot, then tilted his chin, and sang again, while my wife got him down in her sketch book. We met soon after in the street below. He was a shy elf, with a round, cupid face, dark

brown eyes, and teeth gleaming white when the sooty lips parted. "Were do you come from—from Auvergne?" "No, Monsieur, from Savoy." "How long have you been at this trade?" "Three years, Monsieur, winter and summer."

"Will you tell me the words of your song?" I produced a note book. He hesitated, looked earthward, cast a timid glance at the note book, and blushed. I think, through the make-up of his trade. Very shyly, line by line, he began to murmur his song. The village, meanwhile, one by one, gathered round—boys, old men, pretty young girls. By my side stood the village carpenter, ready to translate when the elf's patois floored me. Gaining courage, the boy began to recite more audibly, and to look me in the face: other village urchins began to laugh, the elf giggled, the girls giggled, my carpenter guffawed; and in an instant the whole company, with shaking shoulders, burst into a roar of merriment. Even the old ladies, listening and looking from behind cottage casements, nodded their white heads in sympathy with the general mirth. This is the refrain of the elf's song—

La ramoneur cl, a ramoneur la
La cheminée de haut en bas.

Walking up the village street that evening, we met the elf again, in company with his business partner. A charming couple of sooty children of nature they were, with their hoods, and their gaiters, and—slung at their waists—the bags that held their overalls. We chatted with them. They were close comrades, Adouci Joseph and his elder friend, from the Canton St. Maurice, near the Petit St. Bernard, close to the Italian frontier. Both—if looks spoke truth—loved their trade and the vagrant life they led, nor did they fear the crookedest, reekiest, sootiest chimney that ever twisted its way upward to the light. Quite proud they were, that evening, of their day's takings—100 kilogrammes of soot; three chimneys each—which they will sell "to people who make guns." Today, therefore, their trade must be booming indeed!

Adouci Joseph and ourselves may meet no more, but of our many pleasant memories of Central France, few are more grateful than those of Gargilese, and of that sweet, sooty, singing elf, the chimney sweep from the St. Bernard.

SUCCESS OF SIXTH AUSTRALIAN LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's sixth war loan raised by subscriptions in the Commonwealth, has realized in round figures \$43,325,000, or nearly \$3,500,000 more than was asked for by the government. This amount is \$20,000,000 above the amount raised in the fifth war loan.

Six Commonwealth loans have now been floated, and the 5,000,000 people in Australia—less the 300,000 or 350,000 soldiers—have raised in all \$147,000,000. This magnificent achievement has meant a corresponding relief to Great Britain. It will probably not be necessary to raise another loan for five months.

Mr. W. A. Watt, the Federal Treasurer, to whose energy and enterprise much of the result is due, has analyzed the sixth Commonwealth loan as follows:

Subscribers: 111,391; or 179,790 if buyers of War Savings certificates are included.

Differential interest rates: £6,000,000 in 5 per cent (taxable), and the remainder at 4½ per cent (free of tax).

Special advances by banks, at 4 per cent, to intending subscribers, represented £17,500,000.

New South Wales' share: 68,523 applicants—£19,166,710.

Victoria's share: 68,925 applicants—£13,351,980.

Cash-prize (lottery) scheme in four states: 37,546 applicants—representing £1,220,520.

Total expenses of loan: 5s. 3d. per cent, or a fraction over ½ per cent.

"The government is very gratified at the result of the loan," said Mr. Watt. "It shows first of all that those who have money in this country have confidence in the stability of the Commonwealth and in the purpose for which it has joined the Empire in the war, and, secondly, that the resources of the country, judged by the amount subscribed, are equal to the enormous strain imposed upon them by the war."

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

WOMEN AND TEMPERANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—Under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Association a mass meeting was recently held in Glasgow. Mrs. E. N. Gourlay presided. Resolutions were passed calling upon the government to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and urging them to consolidate their forces, and to work through their newly-acquired political powers for the liberation of the country from the "thrall of strong drink."

IMPRESSIONS OF A VISIT TO BRITAIN

American Labor Leader Tells What He Thinks of United Kingdom's War Effort—Finds No Real Pacifism in Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—"I think we have made a good impression," Mr. James Wilson, president of the Patternmakers League of North America, remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in his room at the Grosvenor Hotel, the London headquarters of the American delegation. He added with a laugh: "Perhaps somebody else ought to say that for me."

Mr. Wilson was, of course, speaking of the impression made by the American delegation's firm attitude in regard to peace with Germany which in a sentence has been: "We will talk peace with Germany when Germany is beaten, when Germany has repented and reformed." Referring to France, where the delegation were supposed to have been isolated by the pacifist section, who had kept the American delegation to themselves and endeavored to prevent them coming in contact with the other point of view, "I am not so sure that we were isolated," Mr. Wilson said; "there were lots of men in those conferences we had who thoroughly accepted our point of view, and as for the others I am happy to think that we made converts. So far as we found ourselves in a current of opinion to which we felt strongly opposed the only effect was to induce us to accentuate our standpoint all the more strongly. I am satisfied that we were able to drive home the American point of view and that it found acceptance in some quarters formerly hostile to it. Generally I think our visit—which was all too short—did good, and there was not a member of the French Government, including M. Clemenceau, who did not thank us for our visit and our work."

The Christian Science Monitor representative began by asking Mr. Wilson if he had enjoyed his visit. "We have had a very instructive visit," he replied slowly and thoughtfully, "and very enjoyable to an extent—though it is difficult to come to such war-torn countries as England—and France, and see such havoc as the Germans have wrought and feel enjoyment in the usual sense of the term. But everywhere we have been received with great kindness. People here seem to feel that America is in to see this war through and they fully understand why we were unable to come in before. I think there is a great feeling of solidarity growing up between this country and the United States."

"What do you think of the effort this country is making?"

"I think this country also is going to pull its full weight in the war and is going to stop at no sacrifice before the right result is attained. I have visited the Clyde and other industrial centers and the workers there seem to me to be doing their very best. There seems to me no reason for accusing any of them of slacking. After all, men who are shifting about steel bars and plates all day long, week after week, without pause, get tired. I can speak from experience and say that it is not easy work and it requires training to be able to do it at all. Certainly I saw nothing to make me think that the workers on the Clyde and elsewhere were giving anything less than their best."

"You think the British worker is sound on the war?"

"I certainly do. I have spoken to him at lots of meetings now and I am quite sure he is not tainted with 'pacifism.' Why, only yesterday I addressed two meetings attended by—at a modest computation—two thousand workmen and they were enthusiastic about the American standpoint. But I do not think there is any pacifism among British labor's real leaders. Over here there are people claiming to be labor leaders who have never been actual workers or members of trade unions. In America labor leaders have all been members of trade unions—actual workers. We would not allow that type of intellectual—however much he might say he was in sympathy with labor—to speak for us. Only the other day I met a man who set out to tell me what labor thought. I found out afterwards that he was a millionaire, an employer of labor and moreover that he did not treat his workers properly. I went back and told that man that in America we would not take instruction from men like him, but that when American labor leaders voiced the views of the workers it was workmen themselves who were speaking."

"I would further say," Mr. Wilson added, "that I do not think there is any real pacifism or defeatism in this country. It is bearing its tremendous sorrows and sacrifices in the most wonderful way, and, so far as I can judge, is prepared to go on without any faltering until Germany is overthrown."

Dealing with the difference of attitude between the American delegation and some sections of allied labor and Socialism in regard to a conference with German labor Mr. Wilson thought they had been able to make their

point of view clear. "And," he added, "we are all in agreement to this extent that we must wait for the proper moment and our view is that the proper moment will be when Germany has relinquished her hold of Belgium and France and everywhere given up the spoils of aggression and retired to her own frontiers."

The Christian Science Monitor representative referred to the form of argument which says: "The German worker is just like ourselves only he is held down and deceived by the Prussian military caste. We also have our militarists. Let us meet the German worker and we will open his eyes and we will together throw down militarism everywhere." Commenting on this view Mr. Wilson said "All the more reason why Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and those who think like that should be anxious utterly to defeat this military caste which they say is holding their German brother down. As for throwing down militarism we all want that, but it is silly to talk as if militarism in Germany and militarism in Britain before or since the war were exactly the same thing. Had Britain not built her navy—or paused in her exertions in that way—those people would have been under the heel of a militarism of which we have seen the fruits in Belgium and in France."

In conclusion, Mr. Wilson remarked with a laugh that he had the proud privilege on the previous day of pinning a medal on the breast of a soldier who had fought in the war. "I told him that I was not doing it because he had been fighting in a war of aggression. I said if he had been I would not have pinned the medal on his breast, but that I was glad to do so because he was fighting for freedom and liberty."

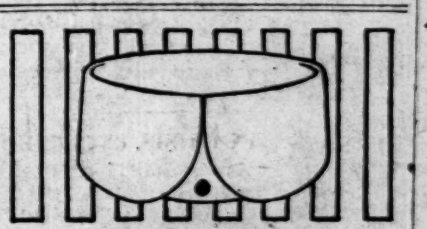
CREW OF THE LUIGI IN HANDS OF MOORS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Some extraordinary accounts are reaching Madrid from Las Palmas of the adventures of the officers and crew of the Italian steamship Luigi, sunk off the coast of Africa, who were taken prisoner by the Moors and held for ransom. There are 32 of these Italians who have been rescued, a ransom of 1000 pesetas each having been paid for their release. One of the crew who was taken far into the interior is still there, but it is understood that the natives are willing to part with him on the same terms as those on which the others were released. The Italians all speak with great appreciation of the efforts made by Colonel Bens, the Spanish Governor at Cap Juby, in obtaining their release, the demands of the Moors in the first place being enormously excessive and being gradually reduced under pressure until it was seen that the 1000 pesetas in silver per man would have to be paid.

When the Moors took possession of them in the first place they rushed them up country with all possible speed. When the sailors did not walk fast enough for them the Moors whipped them. Then they were bought and sold like slaves, and many transactions of this kind were carried through, and sometimes they were exchanged for quantities of grain, for goats and heads of cattle. The result of each of these sales was that they went farther and farther into the interior. There was some argument between a Moorish vendor and a potential purchaser as to the price that should be paid for the first officer of the ship. Eventually it was agreed that three goats should be given for him, but subsequently the owner of the goats repented of his bargain and refused to deliver the animals, saying that the Christian was not worth what was asked for him.

At the beginning of the negotiations for ransom the Moors adopted a very lofty attitude, and treated the matter as one of high international politics, taking the view that they had an opportunity of becoming an influence in the European war. Thus they demanded as a condition of delivering up the sailors that an undertaking should be given that Italy would break from the Entente and enter into an alliance with Germany, and fight against France, and that France should evacuate all her African colonies. If these conditions were not accepted, then they demanded alternatively a ransom of a million dollars and half a million rifles, or a million rifles and half a million dollars. The Italians were held in captivity for 57 days, and during that time were fed chiefly on goat's milk and a small quantity of ground barley mixed with water. The Moors deprived them of all their chief articles of clothing, and they were half naked when at last they were handed over to the Governor of Cap Juby, who fitted them out in Spanish soldiers' uniforms.



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LETTERS

Effects of Foreign-Language Press
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I read the editorial and letter in the Monitor of June 1, with great interest. May I add the following from personal experience?

My mother was one of several children born in Germany. She was a half-grown girl when leaving there. These children associated with English-speaking families after arriving in the United States, married English-speaking citizens, and remained loyal citizens. My mother never speaks a word of German nor reads it.

After coming to the United States, a daughter was born who always had German associates, married an American-born citizen of German extraction, who, like herself, scarcely spoke the English language. They were members of a German church whose services were in the German language, and the literature found in their home was almost entirely in the German language.

Two years ago I saw this aunt and she was most violently pro-German. Anything connected with Germany was absolutely perfect. She thought the German schools where her children were educated the only schools; the German language better than the English, etc.; also the Kaiser much to be preferred to our President. This, in spite of the fact that she never saw Germany.

This, I think, is a most clear-cut case of the effects of the German-language papers. Surely, in the future, individuals should not be blamed for pro-alien affections if foreign-language literature is allowed to be printed and circulated.

(Signed) E. S. W.

Juliet, Ill., June 4, 1918.

Put Bismarck in Rightful Place

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read your excellent paper for years, and never discovered a misprint until I noticed the inclosed clipping in your issue of the 23d instant, referring to the conviction of Mrs. O'Hare for sedition in the federal court at Bismarck, S. D. While we have convicted the few pro-Germans operating in this State, we do not feel flattered at having additional convictions unjustly credited to South Dakota. Bismarck is in North Dakota. South Dakota is justly proud, however, of the fact that we nearly doubled our \$22,000,000 quota of the third Liberty Loan.

(Signed) V. B. PERRY.

Aberdeen, S. D., May 28, 1918.

CHILDREN'S WAR WORK IN QUEENSLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australasian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—The war work of Queensland's state school children has not been unworthy of the magnificent standard set by the Victorian children. Remembering this fact it is interesting to notice how the Trades Hall views the children's efforts.

At a recent meeting of the Trades Hall the question was discussed. The following report of the proceedings is taken from a newspaper representing Labor views:

"Further discussion followed on the 'pernicious and unwarranted practice' prevalent throughout the Queensland state schools of the teachers, evidently with the connivance or instruction of the Education Department, in inducing the children to invest their little pocket money in war bonds, and of forming War Savings groups among the state school children.

"It was stated that such teachings and war ethics were in direct antagonism to the ideals of the Labor movement, that the workers of Queensland were determinedly opposed to having the minds of their children corrupted by war sentiments in the public schools, and that it was a scandal that a Labor government and a Labor ministry should countenance such a state of affairs.

"The secretary was instructed to write to the secretary of the Parliamentary Labor Party strongly protesting, on behalf of the council, against the continued misusing of the state schools as a war-breeding machine, and to request the Minister for Education to fulfill the pledge he gave previously regarding the matter."



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MEMORANDUM ON
JUGO-SLAV ISSUE

Socialist Parties Sketch History
of Southern Slavs and Outline
Policy Adopted Toward
Them by Austria-Hungary

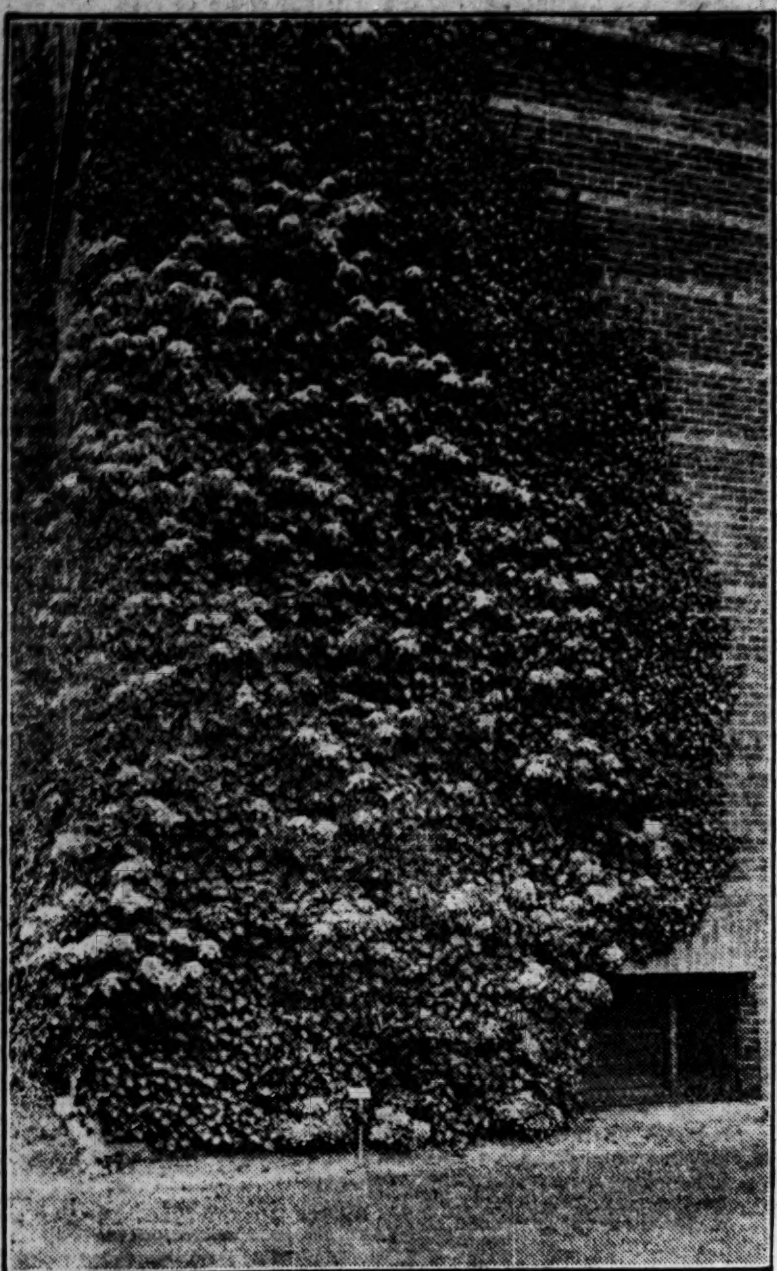
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Jugo-Slav
Socialist parties have published in the
form of a pamphlet the memorandum
they submitted to the Dutch-Scandi-
navian Committee in August last,
when the Socialist parties of the vari-
ous countries were called upon to sub-
mit statements of their views prepa-
ratory to the holding of the proposed
conference at Stockholm. The memo-
randum was a joint one on the part
of the Socialist party of Bosnia-Herze-
govina and that of Croatia-Slavonia,
and begins by declaring that the Jugo-
Slav question is the most acute factor
in the eastern problem—"the contest
between the imperialist great powers
on the one hand and the little Balkan
states on the other over the Turkish
inheritance in Europe and Asia"—a
problem generally admitted to be the
immediate cause of and pretext for
the war. "In the midst of the present
universal conflagration," it proceeds,
"the Jugo-Slav bourgeoisie is evolving
daily within sight and ken of the
whole world. It is really undergoing
an historical transformation and is
taking part in the struggle for the
creation of an independent Jugo-Slav
state, free from all foreign domina-
tion."

The territories occupied by the
Jugo-Slavs are enumerated as fol-
lows: In the Austro-Hungarian Mon-
archy: (a) Croatia-Slavonia (area:
42,534 sq. km.; population: 2,621-
644). (b) Dalmatia and the Dalmat-
ian islands (area: 12,835 sq. km.;
population: 700,000, of whom 3 per
cent, or 5 per cent at the most, are
Italians). (c) Bosnia and Herzegovina
(area: 51,199 sq. km.; population:
1,938,802). (d) The southeast of
Hungary (Baranya, Backa and the
Banat), where live 250,000 Jugo-Slavs.
(e) Istria, the Quarnero Islands and
Trieste (area: 4956 sq. km.; popu-
lation, according to the official statis-
tics: 220,382 Jugo-Slavs and 145,525
Italians in Istria and the islands).
(f) Carniola, Gorizia, Carinthia, Sty-
ria, and Southwestern Hungary, with
a total Jugo-Slav population of 1,500-
600. Outside the Austro-Hungarian
Monarchy in Europe: (a) Serbia. (b)
Montenegro. (c) Bulgaria. The Jugo-
Slav emigrants in America, Asia and
Africa number 1,500,000.

"After the French Revolution had
brought about our national resurrec-
tion," the memorandum observes,
"there arose among us, in our bour-
geoisie, a national ideology which
gave rise to our bourgeoisie to a feel-
ing of national unity embracing Serbs,
Croats and Slovenes. This has not
prevented the Socialists from includ-
ing also the Bulgars among the Jugo-
Slavs, seeing that the former are by
their traditions and ethnic character-
istics just as much Jugo-Slavs as are
the Serbs, Slovenes and Croats."

Proceeding to sketch the history of
the Jugo-Slavs, the memorandum re-
calls that in the Middle Ages they had
their own independent states, and that
since the downfall of these they have
"endured slavery" under many mas-
ters—Turks, Venetians, Germans,
Hungarians, and declares that "it is
Austria-Hungary who has sinned the
most against the small dismembered
nation of the southern Slavs, and that
both within and without the Danubian
Empire." In support of this statement
it cites Austria-Hungary's treatment
of Serbia in economic matters; the
administrative partition of the Jugo-
Slav territories within the Dual Mon-
archy, the neglect of education among
their population, the constitutional
and electoral devices employed to sus-
tain German-Magyar domination; and
sums up the policy of the Austro-Hun-
garian authorities toward the south-
ern Slavs in all provinces as "always
having been one of favoring the
'Agas,' the feudal squires and priests,
the demoralization and corruption of
all classes of the population, and the
exploitation and pauperizing of the
peasantry." "In Bosnia and Herze-
govina," it reads, "we have 112,000
families of serfs, 650,000 persons in
all, who live in a state of veritable
medieval slavery and work like beasts
of burden for 10,000 Muhammadan
Agas. In the Dalmatian Jugo-
Slav peasant langes under the
Latin form of serfdom, the state of the
colonat. Finally, in the rest of the
Jugo-Slav lands, we have the modern
form of serfdom, the serfdom of the
mortgage weighing down the rural
masses; they are still paying off the
price of their emancipation from serf-
dom, promulgated in 1848.

"This financial burden weighs all
the more heavily upon the Jugo-Slav
peasants as all the banks and all loan
institutions are run by landlords and
priests, so that the medieval mastery
of the latter has not really been abol-
ished in any of the Jugo-Slav prov-
inces; except in Bosnia and Herze-
govina, it has merely changed its form.
This is all the more striking when we
consider that in the kingdom of Ser-
bia, and in Bulgaria, neither of which
command either the great material
resources or the great reputation as a
civilizing factor possessed by Austria-
Hungary—and it is on the strength of
the latter that she insinuated herself
into Bosnia-Herzegovina by the man-
date of Europe—the old medieval and
Turkish system of serfdom was
promptly replaced by the modern sys-
tem. In the end the Southern Slavs
found no other means of counteracting
these miseries than escape from our
ill-starred lands. According to the
official statistics of 1910, 400,000 peo-
ple, that is, from 10 to 15 per cent of
the whole population of Croatia-
Slavonia, were at the time in America.
It is the same with the other prov-
inces. If one takes into consideration
that these emigrants are all adults and



Famous climbing hydrangea at the Arnold Arboretum

able-bodied men, one will readily
understand that emigration on this
scale is tantamount to positive depopu-
lation, to an extermination of the
Southern Slavs in Austria-Hungary.
In most cases the emigrants are re-
placed by German and Magyar settlers.
It is superfluous to comment further
from the socialist point of view upon
this method of internal colonization
solely with the object of ousting one
people at the expense of another. That
is why we, as socialists, and therefore
hostile to the oppression of any people,
protest and fight so emphatically
against this form of Germanization
and Magyarization.

"Monstrous political trials, like the
famous high treason trial in Zagreb
(Agram) with 53 defendants, and the
Friedjung case in Vienna in which
Austria-Hungary compromised herself
before the whole world by producing
forged documents in evidence, and yet
other trials without number followed
by judicial murders and an unbridled
orgy of repression on the part of the
police, had already before the war
produced among the Jugo-Slav popu-
lation an atmosphere of such political
suspicion that it discharged itself
spontaneously in bombs and revolver
shots. They seemed to be the only
weapon wherewith to oppose the im-
placable régime of the ruling powers."
When this series of outrages
culminated in the present war, the
oppressive police régime of the ruling
powers surpassed itself in unending
and unlimited terror."

GOVERNOR ANDREW
DAY IS OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Many Negroes
joined Sunday in exercises marking
the centennial of John A. Andrew,
Governor of Massachusetts in Civil
War days. Miss Edith Andrew, a
daughter, was a guest at the exercises
of the Boston branch of the Equal
Rights League in the Twelfth Baptist
Church, Roxbury, which commemo-
rated the occasion. A letter was sent
overseas to Col. Harry Andrew, Red
Cross executive, assisting in relief
work in France, urging him to aid
in the acceptance of Negro nurses, in
line with the influence exerted by his
father in the freedom of the Negro
race.

The bell on Faneuil Hall was rung,
memorial flags were hoisted at the
State House and the Governor Andrew
statue in Jamaica Plain was decorated
as other incidents in the day's observ-
ances. Telegrams were sent to Presi-
dent Wilson and to Speaker Champ
Clark, urging efforts for the preven-
tion of lynchings in the South.

AMUSEMENT PLACES CLOSED
OLD ORCHARD, Me.—State de-
tectives announced Sunday that here-
after no amusement enterprises at
this resort would be allowed to op-
erate on Sundays. Acting on orders
from Governor Milliken a state de-
tective Sunday night notified the se-
lectmen and owners that amusement
places must be closed. Sunday, how-
ever, all the places were open and,
so far as known, no action was taken
by the police. It was said, however,
that the Governor's orders would be
enforced beginning next Sunday.

SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—To encourage
advanced students of chemistry at
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, the
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of
Wilmington, Del., has offered the in-
stitute a scholarship of \$350 for the
scholarship year of 1918-19. The
scholarship is to be known as the du
Pont scholarship and is to be granted
by the institute to a senior or gradu-
ate student who is making chemistry
or chemical engineering his major
subject.

WAR ON HEARST
PAPERS SPREADS

Municipal and Patriotic Organi-
zations Protest Against the
Circulation of What They
Brand as Enemy Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mount Vernon,
which, like many other towns and
cities in and near New York, is en-
deavoring to bar Hearst papers from
sale and circulation, has made a sig-
nificant advance in the litigation in-
volved in that the corporation counsel
has presented to the Supreme Court
an order removing the venue of the
action from New York County to West-
chester. City officials consider this
highly important, as they prefer to
settle the injunction proceedings in-
stituted by the publisher of the New
York American and the Evening
Journal in their own interests.

The Mayor and other officials of
Englewood, N. J., are standing firmly
by the newsdealers who have declined
to handle Hearst papers, and Hearst
agents are not finding it possible to
obtain peddlers' licenses for them-
selves.

The movement against Hearst
papers is being prosecuted in New
York City as well. Unit No. 13 of the
Patriotic Service League, founded by
Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, a former Colum-
bia University professor, organizing
men, women and children into units
for war service, has passed the fol-
lowing resolution:

"Whereas, proof has been laid before
Unit No. 13 of the Patriotic Service
League which in its opinion shows that
the New York American and the New
York Evening Journal, published by
William Randolph Hearst, by their
attitude toward the war are hindering
the full and vigorous prosecution of
the war against Germany and have
been a help to the cause of the enemy;
and

"Whereas, papers published in Ger-
man, the language of the enemy, are
likewise a menace to the things for
which America and the Allies are fight-
ing; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of
this body that these papers are highly
unpatriotic and a help and comfort
to the enemy of our country; and be
it further

"Resolved, That Unit No. 13 of the
Patriotic Service League of New York
City go on record as being opposed
to the sale and circulation of these
publications, and hereby requests its
members to refrain from purchasing
or reading the above mentioned pub-
lications; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these res-
olutions be forwarded to the central
committee of the Patriotic Service
League with the request that the en-
tire league as a body take similar
action against disloyal papers."

Methods Condemned

International Missionary Union Op-
poses Alleged Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The In-
ternational Missionary Union, repre-
senting 2500 men and women from
Canada and the United States in the
medical, educational and evangelical
service of all foreign countries in ses-
sion here, has condemned the propa-
ganda of the American press led by the
Hearst combination "in their vicious
and indefatigable propaganda that
seems perniciously determined to sow
the seeds of discord and suspicion be-
tween the people of this land and the
people of Japan."

Hearst Papers Shunned

Worcester Church Congregation Votes
Not to Buy Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass. — All Hearst
publications will be shunned by the
members of the Union Church. Fol-
lowing the record on Sunday by the
Rev. Benjamin F. Wyland, a unani-
mous vote to this effect was taken by
the congregation on the motion of Dr.
William B. Aspinwall, principal of the
Worcester State Normal School.

Seldom has such a tirade been
directed against any movement or in-
stitution as that contained in the ser-
mon of the Rev. Mr. Wyland.
"The deletion of President Wilson's
Memorial Day proclamation recently,"
he said, by William Randolph Hearst,
the millionaire publisher, in the New
York American, so as to make it a
prayer for peace instead of a prayer
for victory has brought to a climax
the most sinister and unpatriotic piece
of newspaper propaganda in America
today and a policy which if pursued
farther would weaken our strength in
this war.

"America remembers this same edi-
tor's unjust attack on President Mc-
Kinley that so shortly preceded his
assassination. The whole gamut of
indefect and racial addition has been
skillfully played upon by one who in
his heart apparently sympathized with
Germany. The facts briefly are these:
Whenever Germany's armies reached
their deepest penetration into France
and were threatened with ejection
Hearst took up the cry of peace. Ger-
many's peace propaganda found him
a good spokesman.

"Hearst, agitated against the first
Anglo-French loan and campaigned
to prevent individual contributions.
Hearst pleaded with Congress to place
an embargo upon munitions. Hearst
extenuated the sinking of the Lusitania.
Hearst maintained Greece suffered
from the Allies as Belgium suffered
from the Germans. Hearst in his
hatred of England dwelt upon the
relations existing between the two
countries in 1776 and 1812, and sedu-

lously cultivated facts and prejudices
likely to embitter feelings now and
lead to misunderstanding. Hearst in-
timated that France was seeking to
invade Switzerland. Hearst pictured
the tremendous strength of Germany
and urged the United States to avoid
a lone struggle.

"His publications and news service
have been barred out of France, Eng-
land and Canada. The Grand Army
of the Republic in numerous localities
has urged that patriotic people stop
the purchase of his papers and mag-
azines. When we realize the sinister
character of his newspaper work, it
is time that America clean house and
get rid of a journalism that deletes
the President's proclamations and at-
tacks the motives and purposes of
our Allies and this war. I for one
decline for patriotic reasons hence-
forth to buy any of his papers or
magazines."

GERMAN WOMEN
ALIENS REGISTER

Police in Cities and Postmasters
in Smaller Towns Begin Work
Throughout Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — Registration of
female German aliens of 14 years and
upward began an hour after sunrise
today in Massachusetts, and will con-
tinue until sunset in every city, town
and village in the State. Nine days
will be allowed such persons to com-
ply with the law recently passed by
the Congress of the United States as
an additional protection to the country
during the present war. The law is
similar to that under which male Ger-
man aliens were registered last year,
and while the number of females in
the State amenable to it is much less
than the males, it is expected that
more than 50,000 will have complied
with the provisions before the regis-
tration books close on June 26.

In the cities and large towns the
registrations were made at the police
stations by police sergeants, but in
the smaller towns and villages the
local postmasters conducted the work.

The work in the entire State, how-
ever, was under the direct supervision
of United States Marshal John J. B.
Mitcheil.

Every German female appearing for
registration was required to furnish a
complete record of her antecedents
and activities during the past four
years, as well as four photographs
unmounted and printed on thin paper
and having a light background. In ad-
dition registrants were required to
furnish finger prints.

Police officials reported during the
forenoon that registrations were being
made promptly and that nearly all
registrants came to the police stations
prepared to furnish information, al-
though many were unable to obtain
cards owing to their failure to pro-
duce the necessary photographs. There
appeared to be very little disposition
on the part of registrants to hamper
the work.

FORMER GERMAN EMBASSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The ownership of the
Palazzo Caffarelli, on the Capitoline
Hill, the former seat of the German
Embassy in Rome, is once more the
subject of discussion. The matter was
raised at a recent meeting of the
Roman Communal Council and the de-
sirability of freeing the Capitoline Hill
from all alien or enemy proprietorship
was emphasized. Signor Leonardi al-
luded to the order of the day passed
on the subject in June of last year. He
spoke of the wish for the redemption
of the Capitol, which had been ex-
pressed from one end of Italy to the
other, and quoted the resolution passed
a few days before by the Upper Coun-
cil of the Belli Arti, expressing the
hope that the King's government
would not hesitate to declare the
rights of the nation to the Caffarelli
palace and to free the sacred hill from
German snares. In allusion to the
story that the Caffarelli palace con-
tained a throne intended for the
King of Italy, Signor Leonardi said
that what they and all Italians asked
for might be summed up in one
phrase, a phrase of which the Mayor
had made use in his speech on April
21: "That there should only be one
throne upon the Capitol and it should
be that of Rome." Councillor Apolloni,
who followed, said that action should
follow discussions and resolutions and
declared his conviction that the gov-
ernment would second the aspirations
of the people and solve the problem.

SOLDIERS NATURALIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Full na-
turalization was granted by Judge
Benjamin F. Keller, of the United
States District Court, to 20 United
States soldiers stationed at Ft. Pleas-
ant, where a company of marines is
guarding railroad bridges over the
Ohio and Kanawha rivers. Seven na-
tionalities were represented in the un-
usual proceeding, the second of its
kind within a week.

GERMAN LETTERS IN
AMERICA AND SPAIN

Striking Similarity Between Ar-
guments Used to Free Berlin
of Blame for Stirring Up
Trouble in Neutral States

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—In the course of its
revelations of the endeavors of the
German Embassy in Madrid to stir up
revolutionary trouble in Spain, em-
ploying anarchists as agents, El Sol,
which by official letters from the
Embassy to anarchists and voluminous
evidence by the anarchists themselves,
proved its case, took occasion more
than once to point out the remarkable
similarity that this daring and out-
rageous campaign bore to the cam-
paign that was conducted by Count
Bernstorff in the United States. The
similarity exists at many points, and
it suggests that it is a settled German
system and that it is to some extent
standardized in Berlin and worked off
in the piece in such foreign countries
as are considered desirable.

The conditions and circumstances
in Spain very closely resemble those
that obtained in the United States
while the latter was neutral. In each
case there was a state desirous of
maintaining neutrality and observing
on its part the rules of a good neutral,
while at the same time assisting
whatever belligerent could avail itself
of its supplies. Germany in each case
finding her own means of receiving
supplies cut off partly or wholly, a
circumstance with which the respec-
tive neutrals had nothing to do, set
herself by every kind of intrigue,
machination and conspiracy to foment
disturbances in both countries and
render them if possible helpless. The
similarity of the two campaigns is
such that the only possible alterna-
tive to the standardization theory is
that, the campaign in Spain being at
a later date than the one in America,
the Prince de Ratibor, German Am-
bassador in Madrid, made the closest
possible study of the works of Count
Bernstorff in the United States as
being the perfection of such opera-
tions as the Germans wished to con-
duct and with results which, from the
German point of view, were for some
time fairly successful.

These similarities have been pointed
out in The Christian Science Monitor,
but attention is here called specially
to the comments of El Sol, the most
enterprising, thorough, and popular
of the Madrid daily newspapers on
the side of the Allies, to the word for
word similarity between German let-
ters and official letters and other docu-
ments used in the American campaign
and those used in Spain. El Sol says:
"It is very curious to examine what
happened in the United States after
the vast German terrorist plot was
discovered, organized by the diplo-
matist accredited to Washington, and
what was the defense of the Count
Bernstorff, German ambassador. At-
tention is drawn to the fact that the
paragraphs of the letter of Bernstorff
that we reproduce appear exactly the
same as those of the letter that the
Prince de Ratibor wrote to us. There-
fore the Germans have gone so far as
to organize their answers to the Press.

The terrorist acts were being con-
siderably increased in 1915. Accord-
ing to the government at Washington
the chief organizers of all this were
Count von Bernstorff, German Am-
bassador, and his Austrian colleague, Dr.
Dumba, the German military attaché
von Papen, and the naval attaché
Boy-Ed. A judicial inquiry was
opened which did not give any result
(Aug. 19), but the newspaper, the New
York World, published documents that
incriminated von Papen and his acolytes.
Dumba (Sept. 13) and Papen
and Boy-Ed (Dec. 11) had to be re-
called by their respective govern-
ments. Here are some of the sentences
from the letter that the German Am-
bassador thought it necessary to ad-
dress to the Secretary of State, Mr.
Lansing, on Aug. 18, 1915: "Mr. Sec-
retary: Considering the great pub-
licity conceded to documents and let-
ters that relate to a member of the
German Embassy, and the entirely
false and unjustifiable conclusions
that it is sought to obtain from those
documents, as the comments and lead-
ing articles of the newspapers prove,
I have taken the resolution, in view
of the position of Your Excellency
with regard to the cause that I re-
present, to inform you upon the facts.
This letter (the reference is to a letter
in which the Germans were accused
of wishing to foment strikes in the
automobile factories) demonstrates
perfectly the small value of the ma-
terials that serve to accuse the repre-
sentatives of Germany with the object
of proving that they have taken part
in a plot against the economic peace
of this country and to expose them
to public disapproval."

Upon this the editor of El Sol re-
marks: "Does it not appear that this
paragraph is extracted from one of

the letters of the Prince de Ratibor
or from the statements of von Kallin
in La Correspondencia Militar?"
Then von Bernstorff's letter is further
quoted from as follows: "Letters and
documents of that kind, proceeding
from people with whom we have
never had relations nor have entered
upon negotiations, are circulated
broadcast with enormous letters for
headings, in order to attract atten-
tion, as if they were evidence of ac-
tual negotiations." On this the editor
of El Sol remarks: "Is not this ex-
actly the same as was urged against
El Sol, by whose order and command
we all know?" Then quoting again
from von Bernstorff, it goes on: "It
is lamentable to see that some people
are disposed to make use of the first
individual who makes a stupid propo-
sition in a letter, to discredit a re-
sponsible and accredited representa-
tive of a friendly government. In an-
swer to the false insinuation founded
on certain letters, which tend to make
it believed that I or some other per-
sonage in relation with the German
Government are culpable of having
fomented or encouraged strikes in the
munitions workshops, I will only say
that such assertions or insinuations
are merely a ridiculous invention.
For long past the newspapers have
filled their columns with imaginary
and fanciful stories concerning at-
tempts made on our part to create ex-
citement against the working-class
element." At this the quotation ends,
El Sol remarking: "But why continue
quoting? The reader will see, if he
recalls the arguments of the Prince,
that not only are the arguments the
same, but even the very words."

NORWEGIAN SHIPS
SUNK BY GERMANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Germany's
submarines have sunk two more neu-
tral vessels in American waters, the
sailing ship Kringjaa and the bark
Samoa, both Norwegian. The crew of
the former has been picked up by an
American warship which is bringing
them to an Atlantic port, and that of
the latter was landed on Sunday night
at Norfolk. Both vessels were sent
down 90 miles off the Virginia coast.
The Kringjaa was of 1598 net tons
and the Samoa of 1051 net tons.

Meyer Jonasson
and Company

Tremont and Boylston Streets

Beginning Tuesday
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New
Tub Skirts
At
Special
Prices

White Washable
Gabardine Skirts

With pockets and belts, guaran-
teed absolutely non-shrinkable;
all sizes 25 to 36 belt measures.

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White Washable
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With smart pockets and fancy
birdies trimmed with large pearl
buttons.

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Baronette Satin Skirts

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modern cold storage plant—rate
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Remodelling

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your old furs—we have the new-
est styles to show you.

AMERICA'S LEADER
Beaded Tib
SHOE LACES
Are Made to Stand the Wear
Beware of Imitations. Look on the W wrapper for
TRADE BEADED MARK
AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS
UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO.
Originators and Sole Manufacturers
AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Beaded Tib
SHOE LACES
Beaded Tib
SHOE LACES

BUNKER HILL DAY EXERCISES ARE HELD

Observances Center in Charlestown Where a Big Military Parade Takes Place—Joseph Warren Statue Decorated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Observance of Bunker Hill Day in the State of Massachusetts centered in Charlestown, the scene of the battle 143 years ago. A parade of several thousand soldiers, sailors, State Guards, Boy Scouts, and other organizations of a military nature this afternoon at 2 o'clock the feature of the celebration. In Roxbury the day was observed by the decoration of the Joseph Warren statue this morning. At Scituate the new soldiers' monument, erected in 1894, was decorated with flags and bunting. Hand concerts will be held during the day at City Square, Sullivan Square and other places.

At the navy yard in Charlestown the day was observed in more enthusiastic manner than ever before. The program was arranged by the national service section of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, and is in accordance with a plan of the board to deliver a message of service to several thousand of the workers there. The speakers for the navy yard meeting were Capt. W. A. Cameron, recently returned from France, and Dr. George Venn Daniels of Philadelphia. The Navy Yard Band played during the meeting.

The meeting opened with the pledge of allegiance to the flag by thousands of men who had gathered on the parade field to hear the speakers. Captain Cameron told the workers that it is as important to have an army of industrial workers as it is to have a fighting army, and Dr. Daniels said there are only two classes of people today, fighters and slackers. All who are not doing their bit to win the war are slackers, he said. Those engaged in any occupation that contributes to winning the war are as much fighters as are the men in the trenches.

Observance of the day started on Sunday night, at the Bunker Hill Day dinner of the Northern Club of Boston, at which Congressman James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, the speaker, told his audience that by the end of next month 1900 battleplanes for service in France would be completed in the United States. By August, he said, the Allies would have unquestioned supremacy of the air. He based his statements on figures taken from reports in Washington.

The statue of the famous patriot was decorated by Mrs. Warren Putnam Newcomb, wife of Colonel Newcomb, a lineal descendant of Joseph Warren and also of Israel Putnam. Colonel Newcomb was to have decorated the statue but could not be present on account of an inspection trip in New Hampshire. Srerwin L. Cook presided at the meeting.

The ceremony was held under the auspices of the Roxbury Joseph Warren Monument Association and the Historical Society. Company B, Tenth Regiment of the Massachusetts State Guards and Boy Scout Buglers, and a company of Scouts bearing flags of the Allies led a procession from the Roxbury Court House to the statue of Joseph Warren, where the procession encircled the statue and Mr. Cook presented flowers to Mrs. Newcomb, who placed them upon the base of the figure. The procession then entered the church, where Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge delivered an address.

PLOT TO OBTAIN SHIP PLANS IS FRUSTRATED

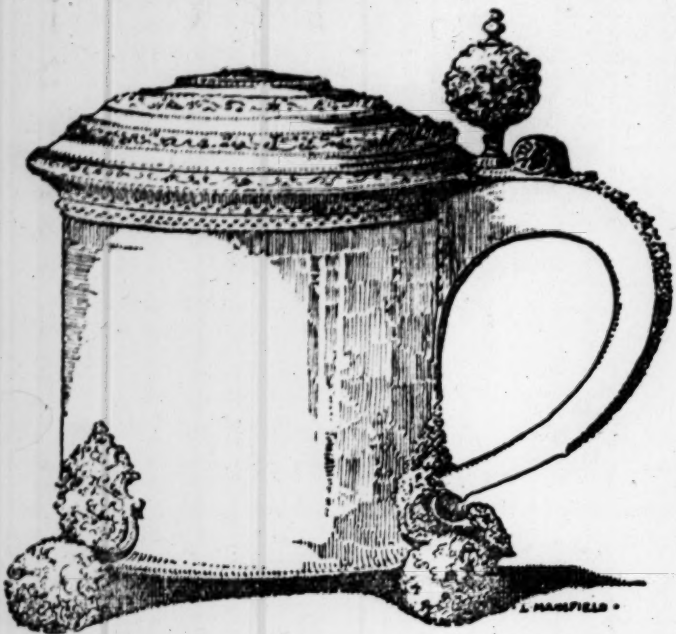
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A plot to obtain plans of the concrete ships now being built in the United States was frustrated when United States secret service men arrested E. T. Tully, a draftsman in the employ of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, following the discovery in his rooms of a set of plans for the building of these ships. Tully has been held under \$25,000 bail by United States Commissioner Long.

The arrest was brought about through a letter written to Tully by Steven Krajcek of New Orleans, variously described as a southern shipbuilder and as a structural engineer. In this letter Krajcek offered Tully a reward for a set of the plans. In his own defense Tully alleges that he only took the plans to his home for safekeeping and denies that he intended to send them to Krajcek, although it is said that he has admitted knowing the man. Tully will be given a further hearing today.

PRIVILEGE OF SPLIT TICKET IS RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Both the Boston & Maine and the New Haven railroads have restored the split-ticket plan for commuters. This arrangement and the stopover privilege were abolished last week by order of the Director-General of Railroads and created much inconvenience and delay to commuters as well as an added expenditure for travel.

Under the old plan, now in effect again, commuters are able to make a continuous trip beyond the point to which their commutation ticket reads by paying the fare for the remainder of the trip. When the split-ticket plan was abolished last week they were not permitted to use a commutation ticket for a part of their journey, but had to pay the regular rate for the continuous ride from the place they boarded their train to the point of destination.



Gold and silver tankard
Gift of King George to the Red Cross

KING'S GIFT OF AN HISTORIC TANKARD

LONDON, England.—The history of the gold and silver tankard which the King has presented to the Red Cross in response to the appeal it has made for "Gold and Silver" is quite enough to give it a very special interest apart, altogether, from its own intrinsic merits as a fine example of the gold and silversmiths' art. Beginning its career as a christening present to Charles XII of Sweden from his grandmother, it was lost by that monarch to the victorious Peter the Great at the battle of Pultowa. An inscription engraved on the bottom of the cup records this fact as well as the feeling which the sight of the cup, now no longer in the possession of the Royal House of Sweden, aroused in the captive Count Piper.

It was not long before the cup again changed hands, coming this time into the possession of a Scotsman and a commoner whose name seems to hint at some connection with the familiar Scottish patronymic of Erskine. After crossing the seas the cup became once more a royal possession, this time of the English Crown, and now, after close upon half a century, it seems to be about to set out on another stage in its already sufficiently varied career. The inscription engraved upon the bottom of the tankard runs as follows:

"This cup was presented by the Dowager of Charles the 10th of Sweden to Charles the 11th and His Queen upon the birth of Charles the 12th in June, 1682; Charles the 12th lost it at the battle of Pultowa; and when Peter the Great showed it to Count Piper, His Prisoner, Count Piper acknowledged his acquaintance by kissing the Crown and shedding Tears upon it. The Czar gave it to Areskine, His favorite Physician, a Scotchman; after passing through various hands, it finally came into the possession of Mr. Robert Vernon of Halkin Street, Grosvenor Place, who presented it to The King in June, 1831."

The cup, which stands upon three finely chased and embossed gold balls, measures about six inches across; another ball forms the "billet" or thumb-piece which is a characteristic feature in all tankards. Most of the ornamentation of the cup, indeed, is on these balls, the handle, and the upper and lower sides of the lid. The upper side shows the heads of Charles XI of Sweden and of his Queen Ulrica Eleonora, while upon its under surface there is a raised representation of the sun shining upon the globe.

Tankards were a very popular form of cup during the latter part of the Sixteenth and the Seventeenth centuries and held their own in this respect until about the middle of the Eighteenth Century. Their name, it is said, comes from the "tang" or metallic sound made by the closing of the lid. When they were first introduced they were very elaborately embossed and ornamented, but the decoration placed upon them gradually became less until they assumed a fairly plain appearance. During the reign of Charles II the porringer which, in spite of the sound of its name, is not a porridge pot, but a two-handled drinking cup, shared popular favor with the tankard, but it was not until china-ware came into general use in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century that tankards went out of fashion in England.

PLANKS IN WISCONSIN SOCIALIST PLATFORM

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Socialists in state convention here today adopted a platform, the principal plank of which declares for "an early, general, lasting and democratic peace, without forced annexations or punitive indemnities and with the right of all nationalities to determine their own destiny." Other planks oppose "the establishment of European militarism in America," and favor "freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly." Emil Seidel, former Mayor of Milwaukee, was nominated for Governor.

DANBURY NORMAL SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DANBURY, Conn.—The State Normal School at Danbury is to begin its summer session this year on Tuesday, July 9. It will be in session six weeks. Six departments of the school are to be in operation, one for regular normal school work and one each for elementary school teachers, high school, teachers, evening school teachers, and principals, supervisors and librarians. Extra efforts are to be made on work that will lead directly to useful, patriotic ends. An employment bureau is to be maintained during the first two weeks of the term for the use of those who seek positions or teachers.

I. W. W. OPPOSITION TO DRAFT SHOWN

Red Flag Carried in Parade at Butte, Mont., an Exhibit in Chicago Trial—Case Against One Defendant Is Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The number of men on trial in the government's case against the I. W. W. for alleged conspiracy against the national war program, violence and sabotage, was decreased to 109 when the case of Peter Kerkonen, who was indicted as a member of the original group of 113 defendants, was continued. I. W. W. counsel obtained the continuance because of an alleged physical and mental breakdown. Notwithstanding his absence as a principal in the case before K. M. Landis, Federal District Court Judge, Kerkonen's name was prominent in Saturday's testimony concerning I. W. W. anti-draft acts.

A government exhibit was a red call flag, lettered "Down with the War." Joseph L. Ashbridge, United States Marshal of Helena, Mont., testified the flag had been carried at the head of an anti-registration parade in Butte, Mont., on June 5, 1917, National Draft Day, by John Korpi, a Finn. A policeman wrested it from Korpi when the latter tried to conceal it under his coat as the parade was broken up.

Further testimony showed the parade was a deliberate piece of anti-draft agitation, having been planned and advertised days ahead. Announcement of the coming parade had been made in circulars distributed around Butte the night of June 3, when two men were arrested and a large stock of fiery pamphlets seized. The circular already has been made a part of the government's record, having been read to the federal jury several days ago.

Butte policemen testified regarding the parade and the arrests and seizure of the circulars. They stated Korpi had defied the police in haranguing a large crowd drawn by the tussle in the city streets. The I. W. W. afterward declared Butte "under strike conditions," according to one of Kerkonen's letters to W. D. Haywood at Chicago national I. W. W. headquarters. Numerous letters and telegrams describing the progress of the strike, and the sending of agitators and literature, were read by C. R. Porter, assistant prosecutor.

G. F. Vanderveer, defense attorney, objected to introducing words of John Korpi in evidence, saying he was not an I. W. W. at the time. The government then introduced documents tending to show Korpi was a member of the order at the time, and these were admitted despite objection. Korpi afterward had been tried in Montana on a charge of conspiracy and discharged.

Another trace of the connection between Sinn Fein agitation, and the propaganda of discontent of the I. W. W., which had been brought out by the government earlier in its presentation of evidence, came in a paper testified as having been taken from Ed Keenan, arrested in Butte. It read: "We are to be forced to assist the nation which has riveted the chains of slavery around Ireland, and which at this moment is forging fast the fetters for millions of Hindus, and is scheming to destroy the freedom of Russia."

Sabotage, strikes, the burning of railroad shops, various anti-conscription activities, and opposition to I. W. W. members taking citizenship papers, figured in additional testimony on Saturday. Charles Ashleigh, former Chicago reporter, figured in the rôle of first paid "press agent" for the I. W. W., and later, spreader of propaganda. The government probably will finish presenting its evidence this week, and will then turn the case over to the defense.

Utah Lawyer Assists

Frank K. Nebeker of Salt Lake City Appears Against I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Frank K. Nebeker, special assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of the prosecution at the trial here of 110 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, is one of those men classified as "self-made." He has figured in several of the most notable law-suits of the state, and is highly regarded by those of the legal fraternity.

Mr. Nebeker belongs to a family which helped to build the West, his father and grandfather coming to

Utah with the pioneers in 1847. He was born in the little town of Laketown, Utah, and attended the public school at Laketown as a boy, later going to Cornell University, where he specialized in law studies. He spent three years at Cornell, graduating in 1895.

Returning to Utah he practiced law for 14 years at Logan, Utah, a city with about 10,000 population. He gained a large clientele and his fame as a lawyer spread throughout the State. The constant demand on his service by firms and corporations outside of Logan made it imperative for him to move to Salt Lake City. He is now a member of the firm of Howatt, MacMillan & Nebeker.

In politics Mr. Nebeker is a Democrat, and he occupies an important position in the councils of that party.

Boy Sentenced for Sabotage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHARLESTON, S. C.—One of the first sabotage charges ever tried in the federal court, it is believed, under the act recently passed, was heard in Charleston, recently, when Louis D. Boette, 16, of Charleston, of German extraction, was found guilty with recommendation to mercy.

The boy was employed at the Valk & Murdoch plant, where boilers for the government were being made, and placed bits of nails in a pneumatic drill. The government claimed this was done with the intention to delay war work by injuring machines used in boiler making, while the defense claimed it was a boyish prank without connection with war conditions. He was sentenced to four years in the National Training School for Boys at Washington.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In the interest of economy, efficiency and harmony the Boston Finance Commission recommends to Mayor Peters today the consolidation of the departments of the Overseers of the Poor, Infirmary, institutions registration and the children's institutions. The commission points out that there are 27 persons in charge of directing the charitable work of the city. It advises the Mayor and City Council to transfer the work of the infirmary, children's institutions and the institutions registrations departments to the Overseers of the Poor, which has 12 directors, this doing away with 15 charities directors. The Overseers of the Poor are unpaid as are the 15 other directors.

DRAFT RAID NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A series of early morning raids which surprised patrons of all-night restaurants, pool rooms and rooming houses on Sunday netted 250 persons suspected by draft officials of attempting to evade military service.

MEXICAN EDITORS ARRIVE IN BOSTON

Friendly Feeling Evidenced
Impresses Members of Group
Who Express Friendship for United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Twenty Mexican editors, representing the leading publications of that country, arrived in Boston this morning from New York, and while here will be the guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"We are all surprised at the friendly spirit expressed toward us by all Americans with whom we have come in contact," said Leo D. Walker, one of the party and editor of El Progreso, Monterey, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "And we are astonished at the tremendous preparations America is making to win the war. I had all along believed that the United States would win the war, but now I am convinced that it cannot lose. I have been deeply impressed with the way we have been received everywhere, and the sentiments of the American people are a revelation to me. Through our reception I have been led to feel that the United States is more friendly than I thought possible before leaving Mexico."

The pro-German papers in Mexico have taken pains to copy everything unfriendly to Mexico that has appeared in the papers in the United States, but German propaganda has practically stopped since the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Candido Aguilar, recommended all newspapers to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

"President Wilson's speech to the Mexican journalists," said J. A. del Castillo of El Informador, Guadalajara, Jal., "will do much to remove the feeling of uneasiness toward the United States that we have had in Mexico. We were greatly impressed with your President, who spoke to us from his heart to our hearts. We were nearly all pro-Ally before leaving Mexico, and we are going to do now than before, and we are going to do a big work toward cementing the relations between the two countries."

Sr. Manuel Carpio, editor of La Voz de la Revolucion, Merida, Yucatan, is the recipient of one of the original copies of a letter written to President Wilson by Mayor Hylan, requesting the recall of Henry Lane Wilson, which he said would do much toward restoring an amicable feeling in Mexico toward the United States.

"One of the things," said Sr. Carpio, "which we hope to remedy and which is causing a bad feeling in Mexico is the induction of Mexican laborers who come to this country into the American

Army. I found 500 cases in New York, and it is the cause of much friction. I believe that this will be remedied before we leave."

The party remained on the train until 8 o'clock, when they were met by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce headed by Charles B. Davis of the General Electric Company, who escorted them to the Harvard Club where breakfast was served at 8:45. The visitors were accompanied to this city by Lieut. P. S. O'Reilly, U. S. N., and R. J. Rochem of the Committee on Public Information.

After breakfast a tour of inspection was made to the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation where luncheon was to be served at 1 p. m. The guests then were to visit the Victory plant at Squantum after motoring through the suburbs, and visit the Harvard Radio School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Aviation School.

This evening they will be given a complimentary banquet at the Copley Plaza, which will be presided over by Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and at which time they will be welcomed to the State and the city by Governor McCall and Mayor Peters.

The journalists will leave Boston tonight for Albany, N. Y., and other points to be visited by them will include Schenectady, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Yakima, Wash., Seattle and Portland, Ore., San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and San Antonio, Tex., arriving at Laredo July 10.

The Mexican newspaper men arrived in New Orleans June 4, and then visited Washington, where they were the guests of President Wilson, Philadelphia and New York. They came to this country at the invitation of the United States Government as part of a plan to assure the citizens of the Mexican Republic of the sincerity of American friendship.

REPORTS ABOUT DUTCH SHIPS ARE DENIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Propaganda in The Netherlands press intended to alarm the people of Holland over the safety of the Dutch ships recently taken over by the United States under international law is said by Shipping Board officials to have no foundation in fact. The American Minister to The Hague reported that an effort was being made to lead the Dutch public to believe that the ships are so badly manned and operated that by the end of the war there will be nothing left of the fleet worth returning to the owners. Officials of the Shipping Board said the vessels are in better condition than they were when taken over, that the American crews have proved their seamanship and that assurances were given when the vessels were seized that they would be returned in as good condition as they were then and that any lost would be replaced.

"Then the great drive began, and France and England had to make a rampart of the bodies of their best men to shield themselves and to shield us. They found the Germans had built the airplanes we were going to build and had not built. 'Let's quit boasting, let's not humiliate the men in the trenches. We have every right to lift our own heads higher because of the valor of the men under Pershing; because profiteering has been nearly stamped out since the United States became an active belligerent. But our duty has only begun. Let us get away from empty and complacent self-congratulation. 'I wish a peace given by us on our own terms to a Germany beaten to her knees. I would not negotiate peace with Germany, but with Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, France and England. Let the peace be such as guarantees against the recurrence, so far as possible, of the disaster these nations have been forced to undergo.'"

COL. ROOSEVELT FOR LESS BOASTING

Former President of United States Says Boastfulness Humiliates Men Under Gen. Pershing and Works Hardship on Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

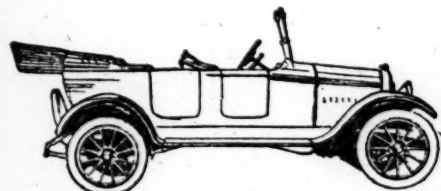
HARTFORD, Conn.—Boastful statements of what Americans are going to do in the war are not only humiliating to the men under General Pershing, but a source of hardship to the British and French, declared Col. Theodore Roosevelt in an address at the Trinity College commencement exercises on Sunday. He said that false announcements that General Pershing's army would have 20,000 airplanes in the spring, had only resulted in stimulating German airplane production and placing a needlessly severe strain upon the British and French. He urged that the censorship be extended to put a stop to what he termed "grandiloquent statements" of the intentions of the United States.

Colonel Roosevelt, who also recommended the deportation of non-alien as well as alien anarchists, said that he had learnt recently that there were no American airplanes to defend American troops on a certain sector, and that German aviators flew over their lines and sprayed them with machine guns, the American officers replying helplessly with revolvers.

"We owe this to the fact that last fall we were announcing that there would be 20,000 airplanes with Pershing's army this spring," he said. "And the boast took in our own people. It took in the Germans. Unlike our own people, they built airplanes to meet it."

"Then the great drive began, and France and England had to make a rampart of the bodies of their best men to shield themselves and to shield us. They found the Germans had built the airplanes we were going to build and had not built. 'Let's quit boasting, let's not humiliate the men in the trenches. We have every right to lift our own heads higher because of the valor of the men under Pershing; because profiteering has been nearly stamped out since the United States became an active belligerent. But our duty has only begun. Let us get away from empty and complacent self-congratulation. 'I wish a peace given by us on our own terms to a Germany beaten to her knees. I would not negotiate peace with Germany, but with Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, France and England. Let the peace be such as guarantees against the recurrence, so far as possible, of the disaster these nations have been forced to undergo.'"

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ATTACK ON ITALIAN FRONT GAINS LITTLE

(Continued from page one)

of American troops, advancing on a mile-and-a-quarter front, captured the wood and 300 prisoners and succeeded in fully maintaining their positions against counter-attacks by two German divisions.

Those of the allied armies who witnessed the action are warm in their praise of American prowess, and speak most highly of the efficiency and gallantry of American officers and men alike. Altogether the action is characterized as a very brilliant affair and a good augury for the future.

Paris Awake to Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Preparations for the evacuation of Paris, should the necessity arise, are proceeding systematically in spite of the favorable news from the battlefield. It is the feeling of some that the Germans have been definitely checked in their attempt on Compiègne and that their next move may not directly threaten Paris, but the authorities are taking no risks and following on the removal of Venus of Milo from the Louvre, measures are being taken to provide for the removal of valuable works of art belonging to private owners. The Beaux Arts Department is in charge of the work and have appointed a committee to deal with it.

Large numbers of people are leaving Paris, a fact evidenced by carriages and omnibuses full of luggage going to railway stations. The fact is, a good many Parisians are taking their holidays earlier than usual, being encouraged to do so by the decision of the Minister of Education that the schools should break up earlier.

Parisians are taking with them all the possessions they are anxious to preserve, a course which, as the Temps remarks, is a proof of their common sense.

The population of Paris, continues the Temps, conducts itself on the whole admirably in trying circumstances. To anxious inquiries of friends the Temps says, in the language of the Pollux, "Our sector is still quite comfortable and we are satisfied with it."

Italian Troops Praised

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Austrian offensive on the Italian front was not unexpected. Announcements of the fine Italian resistance made in the Chamber by Signor Orlando and General Zupelli, Minister for War, provoked an enthusiastic scene, all the deputies rising and cheering.

General Zupelli said, "The battle, which is unparalleled in magnitude, since its front extends from Astico to the sea, is progressing most satisfactorily."

He emphasized the fact that about 3000 enemy prisoners had been taken saying, "The significance of this figure is enormous, owing to the difficulty of taking prisoners in defensive warfare." All commanders, he said, were agreed that the morale of Italian troops was high.

Signor Orlando and Offensive

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Austrians began a great offensive at 7 o'clock this morning, on the front from the Asiago Plateau to the sea.

This announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies today, by the Premier, Signor Orlando, who added: "Our troops are everywhere resisting magnificently. Nearly the whole of our front is engaged, as the offensive extends with extreme violence from Astico to the Brenta, from the Brenta to the Piave, and along the Piave everywhere, involving the Asiago Plateau, the Mount Grappa sector and the plain."

The Premier declared that the Austrians had failed to achieve even the preliminary results which usually followed a crushing offensive. Describing the operations, the Premier said: "A very violent bombardment began at 3 o'clock and at 7 o'clock an infantry attack was launched along the whole line. The latest news which has reached me summarizing the situation at 1 o'clock is that our troops have offered magnificent resistance."

A message sent from the front concludes as follows: "A comparison of all reports received shows that the offensive was pressed only in the first zone of resistance, and not even at a few points has it obtained the effect which the enemy must have hoped for from his powerful bombardment and the enormous effective launched—an attack against which our troops are resisting magnificently."

London Press Comment

LONDON, England (Monday)—The outcome of the Austrian offensive is viewed hopefully, even confidently, by the newspapers here. This view is based on the staunch resistance of the allied defensive and the failure of the enemy to make anything like a big success in his initial advance.

"Failure," says The Daily News, "on the first day of these attacks as conducted on the modern German plan has hitherto been fatal as in the case of Vimy Ridge, and in the present case the fact of failure can hardly be doubted." The newspaper cites the opinion of its correspondent on the Italian front that no enemy offensive up to this time has begun so badly, and adds: "There is strong ground for believing that an enemy failure is imminent."

The opinion is expressed by several papers that there is a direct connection between the initiation of the offensive and internal conditions in Austria-Hungary.

of such elements of the population as still remain faithful to the established institutions of the Austro-Hungarian State."

The Daily Mail and others predict that an Austrian failure to gain a decision will have serious internal effects. Germany's hand generally is seen behind the move.

The Daily News believes that it is an offensive "imposed by Germany on an ally which long ceased to have any part in the struggle and which is sinking to a condition of internal disintegration and despair."

The Daily Mail says: "It can hardly escape the Austrian peoples that they are being driven to slaughter for the profit of Germany."

Paris Press Comment

PARIS, France (Monday) (Havas Agency)—The reports from the Italian fighting front are encouraging and the newspapers believe that the enemy will be checked. L'Echo de Paris says the Austrians may get a repulse which might be turned into a defeat.

Le Matin declares the present battle is an unquestionable success for the Italians because the Austrians appear to have failed.

Almost all the newspapers insist that serious political consequences in Austria-Hungary will follow a check to the Austrian offensive.

London Papers Praise the French

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The London press generally pays tribute to the valor of the French in withstanding and finally checking the recent impetuous rush of a vastly greater German force. At the same time the value of the American cooperation in achieving this result is fully recognized.

Not only did the enemy, although taking valuable ground, fail to gain his objectives, while suffering sensible losses in effectives, but it is contended the repeated postponements of the promised victory must materially weaken the confidence of his people at home.

In recognizing, however, that the crisis remains, the press is turning its speculation to what point the German staff will choose for its next assault. This, it is maintained, must be revealed very soon, owing to the shortness of time remaining before the Allies are strengthened by the full power of America. This, says The Daily News, will rob the enemy of his last dwindling hope of victory.

"According to The Daily Mail's correspondent on the British front, the expectation exists there that the enemy's next drive will be against the British."

That the Germans contemplate a further long period of offensive action, he contends, "is clear from the vigorous manner in which every man capable of service is being drafted for the active army, while in addition to bringing up more men they are doing all that is possible to make things easier for the men at the front, including the bringing about of an improvement in their food."

M. Viviani to Americans

PARIS, France (Sunday) (Havas Agency)—The Matin prints prominently today an address by the former Premier, M. Viviani, greeting the arrival of American soldiers in Paris. M. Viviani referred to the Americans as "soldiers of right" and declared that in participating in the battle and mingling his blood with that of the French, America is devoting herself unreservedly to universal right.

He also paid tribute to the American women nurses, saying they represent the noblest aspect of human nature. M. Viviani relates incidents of his recent visit to the United States and tells of conversations he had with President Wilson. He makes an impassioned appeal to France to be firm and await the arrival of the American armies in full strength. He says this strength already is beginning to make itself felt on the battlefields of Europe.

British Air Report

LONDON, England (Sunday)—"On Saturday 10 tons of bombs were dropped in the day time and nine by night, the most important targets being the railroad station at Estaires and Armentieres and the Bruges docks," says the official statement tonight on aerial operations.

"In air fighting we have brought down three German machines, one observation balloon was disabled, as well as two hostile airplanes. None of our machines is missing."

Mr. Wilson's Message Lauded

PARIS, France (Saturday)—"Such words are not mere words," says the Temps, commenting on the telegram from President Wilson to President Poincaré in answer to the latter's message of felicitation on the first anniversary of the landing of American troops in France. The newspaper continues:

"They are symbols of powerful realities, of intelligence in action and heroic sacrifice. France hears them with joy; the enemy will hear them with anxiety. He will learn the weight of the will of 100,000,000 citizens, united behind a chief they have elected, and resolute, like him, to obtain peace by victory."

Ukraines Ready to Revolt

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Ukraines are on the eve of a revolt against the Germans, according to information received at the State Department today. This information was transmitted from Stockholm and was brought by a man from Petrograd. This man tells of a growing feeling of discontent among the Ukraines which has grown so strong in the larger cities that Germans do not dare to leave except in large numbers.

Dispatch Received From Rome
WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official dispatch from Rome dated 11:55 o'clock, last night, says the battle on the Italian front will assume gigantic proportions, the Austrians attempting to break down the Italian defense by

a great pincer movement. It adds that the battle will last several days before a decision is reached.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official war report made public on Sunday night says: There is nothing new from the battle fronts.

Sunday afternoon's report says: Southwest of Merris and north of Bethune, British local attacks, during which the enemy penetrated our forward lines west of Locon, were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

On the remainder of the front the infantry activity was restricted to reconnoitering engagements.

The artillery duel revived in the evening north of the Lys, north of the Scarpe and both sides of the Somme. There have been small engagements on the battlefield southwest of Noyon.

South of the Aisne increased fighting activity continued. Strong French attacks at Compiègne were frustrated by counter-thrusts. On the height west of Dommeries a similar attack directed against our line at Villers-Coterets. Wood was repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

Sunday—The German official war report made public on Saturday night, says:

"Local attacks by the enemy north of Bethune and south of the Aisne failed, with heavy losses."

The official communication from general headquarters on Saturday afternoon says:

"Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—There has been lively reconnoitering activity. We brought in prisoners southwest of Merris. Enemy advances in force on the Ancre were repulsed. In the evening, artillery and mine-throwing duels revived on both sides of the Somme."

"Army group of the German Crown Prince—Southwest of Noyon the infantry activity was limited to local engagements. The intensity of the artillery fire decreased. South of the Aisne the increased artillery fire continued."

"Several attacks which the enemy launched in the forest of Villers-Coterets were repulsed. The number of prisoners captured in recent battles south of the Aisne has increased to 48 officers and more than 2000 men."

"Army group of General von Eichhorn—Russian bands about 10,000 strong, coming from Leisk and landing on the north coast of the sea of Azov and advancing to attack Tangarog, were destroyed. Some of the enemy who endeavored to escape in boats and rafts were shot down in the water."

LONDON, England (Monday)—Today's official statement follows:

"We carried out a successful raid last night east of Arras and captured a few prisoners. A raid attempted by the enemy yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Glenclyde was repulsed."

"For a short period during the night the enemy's artillery heavily bombarded positions northwest of Albert. Elsewhere only normal activity was reported."

The British War Office issued on Sunday night the following statement: There is nothing of special interest to report on the British front.

Sunday afternoon's report from the Italian front says: The pocket in the British front mentioned in the communiqué of Saturday night has been cleared of the enemy during the night and the early hours this morning, and we are now again established on our original front line.

Over 350 prisoners have been counted, and we have, in addition, captured two mountain guns and a considerable number of machine guns.

In the early hours of Saturday, when the hostile attack was first launched, invaluable assistance, both in infantry and artillery, was immediately provided by the Italians on our left, and this assistance was largely responsible for bringing the Austrian infiltration to an immediate halt.

Heavy fighting is continuing in many places along the Piave, on the eastern end of Monte Bello Heights and astride the Brenta Valley.

Three additional enemy airplanes were destroyed in air fighting on Saturday, seven having previously been reported. The clouds remained low and distant reconnaissances were impossible. The energy of our air service has been mainly confined to attacks on bridges for troops, which the enemy was attempting to throw across the Piave. In these attacks the aviators have been very successful.

Sunday afternoon's report from the western front says:

On Saturday afternoon one of our raiding parties entered a German post southwest of Merris and brought back 11 prisoners. Further successful raids

were carried out by us during the night south of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Hebuterne. They resulted in the capture of 17 prisoners and three machine guns.

The hostile artillery developed considerable activity during the night north of Bethune and between Locon and the Ypres-Comines Canal, being especially early on Sunday morning in the neighborhood of Dickebusch Lake. Sunday—The British War Office issued on Saturday night the following:

"The number of prisoners taken by us in the successful operations carried out last night at Bethune is 196. We also captured several machine guns. As a result of this attack our troops have gained possession of the enemy's forward positions on a front of two miles, securing all our objectives."

In the fighting reported this morning east of Nieppe Forest the enemy, by a local attack, carried out under a heavy bombardment, succeeded in driving in three of our advanced posts west of Vieux Berquin.

"The hostile artillery was active this morning east of Arras and has shown some activity this afternoon north of Bethune."

The War Office on Saturday night issued the following statement concerning operations in East Africa:

"Between June 3 and the 10th the enemy forces withdrew southward from the Lurio River into the difficult hill-bush country around Malema. Our pursuing columns, after a number of minor encounters with enemy detachments, entered Malema unopposed, June 12, the enemy having retreated further south toward the Lignya River."

PARIS, France (Monday)—Today's official statement reads:

"Between the Oise and the Aisne the French succeeded in carrying out early today a local operation which resulted in improvement of the French positions north and northwest of Hautebraye. The French took 100 prisoners and captured several machine guns."

"In the Cavieres Wood and in the Vosges our troops repulsed enemy surprise attacks. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front."

The French War Office on Sunday night issued the following statement:

In the Voivre, the enemy, who had succeeded on Sunday morning in gaining a foothold in the village of Xivray, was driven out shortly afterward. We took prisoners, including an officer.

Eastern theater (June 15)—There was artillery activity on the greater part of the front. Several Bulgarian reconnoitering detachments attempted to reach the allied lines, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Two enemy airplanes were brought down.

Sunday afternoon's report says:

In local actions northeast of the Wood of Genlis, south of Druard and in the region of Vinly, the French took 70 prisoners and captured a number of machine guns. An enemy attempt to cross the Metz River near the Oise was checked by French fire. On the rest of the front the night was calm.

Sunday—The French War Office on Saturday night issued the following:

"South of the Aisne a local operation enabled us to drive the enemy out of Coevres-et-Valsery, which we occupied. We likewise enlarged our ground east of Mont Gobert. One hundred and thirty prisoners and about 10 machine guns remained in our hands."

"On the rest of the front there is nothing of importance to report."

Eastern theater (June 14)—There were patrol encounters in the Struma valley and artillery activity between Lake Dolan and Ochrida. Southwest of Lake Ochrida we organized positions gained north and south of the Devole River."

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian War Office on Sunday issued a statement which reads as follows: A great battle has been in progress on our front since Saturday.

After artillery preparation, which was exceptionally intense on account of the violence of the fire and the number of guns employed, the enemy has begun his expected offensive by launching large masses of infantry to attack our positions in the eastern sector of Asiago Plateau, at the end of the Brenta Valley and on Monte Grappa, by attempting at several points to force the Piave and by carrying out heavy local demonstrative actions on the remainder of the front.

Our infantry and that of the allied contingents fearlessly bore the tempest of destructive fire, and, supported by a barrage of their own artillery,

which had already prudently anticipated the enemy's preparation with a timely and deadly counter-preparation bombardment, bravely sustained the enemy's onslaught in the advanced defensive area.

On the 150-kilometer front the powerful storming columns of the enemy occupied, in their initial rush forward, only a few front-line positions in the Monte di Val Bellia region, in the Asolone area and at the head of the Monte Solarola salient.

Some troops succeeded in passing to the right bank of the Piave River in the Nervesa area and in the Fagare-Musile region.

During the day our troops initiated, along all the front attacked, energetic counter-attacks, which succeeded in holding back the powerful pressure of the enemy, and in regaining a good portion of the positions temporarily yielded, on some of which, however, isolated detachments had, with great valor, continued to remain at all costs.

The struggle did not diminish in violence during the night, and is continuing fiercely. But our troops are firmly holding the front along the Asiago Plateau, have completely reoccupied their original positions on Asolone, and at Monte Solarola salient, and are very closely pressing the enemy infantry which has passed to the right bank of the Piave.

The number of prisoners so far counted is more than 3000, including 88 officers.

Our own and the allied chairmen are taking a strong part in the battle by bombarding the crossing points on the Piave, and by attacking the enemy's massed troops with machine-gun fire. Thirty-one enemy airplanes have been brought down.

Sunday—The Italian War Office issued a statement on Saturday which reads:

"The artillery fire between the Lagarina valley and the sea has grown in intensity. It has been extremely violent east of the Brenta River and in the middle Piave region."

"Our patrols captured 196 prisoners in the Tonale region and took 16 Austrians captive and took war matériel at Cavazuccherina."

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The following statement was issued from the Austrian War Office on Sunday night:

On Saturday morning our armies, after artillery fire lasting several hours, attacked the Italians and their allies on the Piave and on both sides of the Brenta.

The army group of Field Marshal von Borevic forced crossings at numerous points over the high-flowing Piave. General Wurms' corps, after overcoming a desperate defense near Sandona, took an enemy position on the Piave and on both sides of the Oderco-Trevise Railway on a broad front.

Reports at hand up to midday record the capture of more than 10,000 Italian, English and French prisoners and a considerable number of guns.

Archduke Joseph's troops, by a strong surprise attack, took posses-

sion of the defensive works on the eastern edge of Montello and penetrated into the high road.

Cavalry General the Prince of Schoenburg was wounded by a shell during the passage of his corps.

The number of prisoners captured on the Piave amounts to 10,000. About 50 guns are reported to have been captured up to the present.

Even the first assault on both sides of the Brenta was successful in breaking down the strong enemy resistance and overcoming all the obstacles of the serrated and wooded mountains. Our troops pressed forward at many points as far as the third enemy positions, as a result of which 6000 Italians, French and English fell into our hands and were made prisoners.

The advantages thus gained we were only able to maintain partially.

East of the Brenta River, Rabero Mountain had to be given up in the face of superior enemy counter-attacks, which were supported by a flanking gunfire.

On the western slopes of Monte Grappa the Italians stormed in vain our battalions, which had firmly established themselves in their front line.

In the wooded zone of the Seven Communes (Setti Comuni) our regiments encountered an attacking group, which had been prepared during previous days; and before whose counter-thrust a portion of the captured territory was evacuated.

Near Riva, on the sector of Maj. Duke Maximilian, we wrested from the Italians the Dossa Alto and Adamello regions. Trusted mountain troops stormed Dorno di Cavento, during which 100 prisoners and three enemy guns were brought in.

In Albania, on the evening of the 14th, a fresh attack by the French in the Devollita Valley was repulsed.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for last night says:

"Section A—This morning, in the Voivre, the enemy executed a local attack against the left of our positions. During the attack there was brisk artillery fighting. The assailants not only failed to penetrate our lines, but were thrown back with severe losses, and left on our hands several prisoners, of whom one was an officer."

"In the region of Chateau Thierry, two local attacks made by the enemy during the night on the line Boursches-Bois de Belleau were easily broken up. Artillery on both sides continues very active in this region and in Picardy."

"Section B—There is nothing to report in this sector."

RECORD STRAWBERRY PRICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Strawberry prices during the present season have been from 100 to 300 per cent above any previous record, officials of the United States Bureau of Markets today stated. Wholesale prices for New Jersey berries in all the principal cities ranged from 15c to 25c a quart last week.

SANITARY SECTION CITED FOR BRAVERY

PARIS, France (June 4) — (Correspondence of the Associated Press) — For courage in action the members of the sixty-fifth sanitary section of the United States Army were cited recently in a communiqué signed by Divisional General Targe, commander of the one hundred and twenty-first infantry division.

"In the heavy battles taking place at the present moment," says the statement, "the American personnel of the S. S. U. 45 has commanded, as in the past, the admiration of the officers and soldiers of the one hundred twenty-first division. Always ready to go forward to the zones most intensely under enemy fire, the Americans expose themselves voluntarily to rescue and bring back our wounded. Worthy sons of their great country, they show the initiative, the audacity, the calm courage of their race."

"In the name of their brothers of the French Army the general commanding the division thanks them and congratulates them."

PLEAS OF GUILTY IN OLEOMARGARINE CASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To an indictment returned in September, 1915, charging conspiracy to defeat the government through the artificial coloring of oleomargarine, Frank W. Tillinghast, Leonard L. Barber and Samuel E. Fenner, in business at Providence, R. I., as the Vermont Manufacturing Company, today entered pleas of guilty before Federal Judge Hand. The defendants, it is claimed, some years ago used palm oil to color oleomargarine so as to deceive the internal revenue collectors and evade a tax of 10 cents a pound.

The government has instituted a civil suit against the company for the recovery of \$1,200,000 back taxes. Penalties were deferred to allow counsel to prepare answer to the district attorney's statement of the facts in the case to the court.

Mr. Tillinghast is president of the concern.

EXTENSION OF DRAFT AGE IS SUPPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Support for Provost Marshal-General E. H. Crowder's proposal to extend the army draft to men between 18 and 45 years was given today by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Committee at hearings on the \$120,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill.

"I have always advocated having it apply to men of those ages," said Senator Chamberlain, "and think we will yet come to it. There are lots of men over 30 who really are doing nothing and ought to be reached."

Three Special Offerings in Our

Basement Shoe Department

Fashionable Footwear of Dependable Qualities Priced Below Real Worth
WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S MARY JANE PUMPS

Sizes 5 1/2 to 8 at.....	\$1.75	Sizes 8 1/2 to 2 at.....	\$1.98	Sizes 2 1/2 to 6 at.....	\$2.48
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Fine Patent Leather Pumps, made with good heavy soles, low heels and wide bow. Unsurpassed in fit and unequalled in quality at the above prices.

WOMEN'S WHITE PUMPS
AT \$2.50

BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES
AT \$2.48

A well-known make of Women's White Pumps in styles with high or low heels, and with McKay or hand-turned soles. All sizes. At \$2.50 pair.

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON

Both blucher and button styles. Shoes extra well sewed and with good heavy soles. Sizes 1 to 6 at \$3 a pair, and sizes 9 to 13 1/2 at \$2.48.

Upholstered
Living Room Pieces in



Fibre and Reed

How inviting and airy reed furniture looks on a warm day! There is something in the very appearance of wicker furniture that is refreshing. These pretty pieces are especially attractive in the sun parlor or living room. We are showing them in both fibre and reed covered in beautiful cretonnes and in a great variety of designs.

Ira F. Powers Furniture Co.
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Beautiful
Blouses
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We are featuring any number of styles in dainty Georgette Crepe Blouses at this special price. Tiny tucks, bead or embroidery trimming, etc.—they are very effective and different.

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Ready now. Fine fabrics and keen tailoring. Clothes of character for men and young men. \$25, \$30, \$35 and up.

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OBJECTORS SENT TO FT. LEAVENWORTH

After Long Study United States War Department Devises Plan for Those Professing Conscientious Scruples on Fighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—In accordance with instructions issued by the War Department a delegation of about 25 conscientious objectors here has been sent to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., where with others from four or five military training camps they are to be segregated.

Conscientious objectors, although their number is comparatively small, have been a problem to War Department authorities. It is stated, and the recent order authorizing the sending of such persons to Ft. Leavenworth is the result of several months of study upon the part of government officials.

Many of the men, it is said, have had the impression that they are to be discharged from military service, but in no case is this to be done if the men are competent to perform such work. Their rights of individual conscience will be respected, but in justice to the soldiers who are willing and anxious to risk their lives in defense of the right, men refusing to perform any service under the provisions of the Selective Service Act cannot expect to avoid their responsibility.

It is claimed that their attitude is shared by only an extremely small proportion of citizens, and that they should not expect to receive privileges not given to others.

Under the Selective Service Act, it is stated that under no circumstances will conscientious objectors otherwise qualified to perform military duty be discharged from their responsibilities. Accordingly, a board of which Maj. Richard C. Stoddard of the Judge Advocate's office is chairman, was organized, its duties being to interrogate personally each man transferred to Ft. Leavenworth. Men whom this board believe sincere in their attitude and desirous of serving their country in any way within the limits of their conscientious scruples may be furloughed by their commanding officer without pay for agricultural service upon the voluntary application of the soldier.

Monthly reports as to the industry of such men are to be rendered, and the furloughs may terminate at any time upon announcement that the objector is not working to the best of his ability. It is also stipulated that no person shall be recommended for such furlough who does not voluntarily agree that he shall receive for his labor an amount no greater than a private's pay, plus an estimate of the cost of subsistence if such be not provided by the employer. In exceptional cases, the board may recommend furlough for service in France and the Friends' reconstruction unit.

Men declining military service are expected to prepare their own food and to keep themselves in good condition through appropriate exercise.

Drafted men recording themselves as conscientious objectors will not be required to wear uniforms or to bear arms against their will if they present certificates as to their convictions from their local boards or written statements signed by themselves upon arrival at any training camp.

Objectors who have been sent to Ft. Leavenworth are segregated, but are not under arrest, it is stated by government officials, and it is also announced that in the assignment of any soldier to duty, whether combatant or non-combatant, the War Department recognizes no distinction between service in the United States and service abroad.

RADICAL SOCIALISTS' PLANS ARE DEFEATED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Radicals in the state Socialist convention held in this city on Sunday made an unsuccessful attempt to discontinue the publication of the Leader, the party organ. Critics of the paper's policy declared it was not sufficiently radical to meet their views. They further demanded that the editor be elected by the members instead of appointed by the board of directors, but lost out on this point as well.

More than 100 delegates attended the convention, many of them being natives of other countries, and the following state ticket was nominated:

For Governor, Sylvester J. McBride, Watertown; Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph Murphy, Greenfield; United States Senator, Walter S. Hutchins, Greenfield; Secretary of State, George W. Miller, Northbridge; Auditor, Walter S. Peck, Stockbridge; Treasurer, William H. King, Springfield; Attorney-General, John Weaver Sherman, Boston.

MINNESOTA PRIMARY ELECTION ISSUES

ST. PAUL, Minn.—At the Minnesota primary election today, the struggle for the Republican gubernatorial nomination between Governor J. A. A. Burnquist and Charles A. Lindebergh, candidate of the Non-Partisan League, overshadowed all other issues.

The primary also will decide candidates for United States Senator and Congress. Senator Knute Nelson is opposed for re-nomination on the Republican ticket by James A. Peterson of Minneapolis.

TAX LAW DISCRIMINATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complaint that the present tax law discriminates in favor of the parasite rent system was made by Frederick E. Jennings of Boston, counsel for the Express-

men's League today, when the House Ways and Means Committee resumed its war revenue legislation hearings. Mr. Jennings asked that the private companies exempted like the parcels post to the point where the carrying charge for bundles is 25 cents.

RADCLIFFE CLASS DAYEVENTS OPEN

Exercises at Agassiz Theater Include Reading of Class History, Poem and School Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Class day exercises at Radcliffe College today followed such the order of those of former years. After the procession of the 123 seniors to Agassiz Theater, Miss Ruth Pennock, president of the class, delivered a word of welcome to the visitors. This was followed by the usual exercises, including the reading of the class history by Miss Marjorie J. Arver of Cambridge; the class poem, by Miss Sophia Morris of Chicago, and the school will by Miss Esther L. Luman of Cambridge. A unique feature was the presentation of a memento and verse to each member of the class by Miss Hester L. Bassett of Auburn, Me.

Aside from the supper and serenade this evening there will be no activities of the graduating class until Wednesday morning at 11:30 o'clock, when the annual commencement exercises will be held in Sanders Theater, at which Pro. George P. Baker of Harvard University will be the speaker.

The baccalaureate services were held Sunday afternoon in the First Church, Cambridge. The sermon, delivered by Bishop William Lawrence, D. D., was essentially a war sermon, and dealt with the duty and responsibilities of college people in connection with war work. Bishop Lawrence warned his hearers against hatred of foes as a military weakness. He said: "We must withstand our foes, not on the grounds of hatred or bitterness, but on grounds of principle."

"None of us is going to criticize those at the front," he said, "because we do not know the strain they are under. But as a rule those at the front are less liable to hate than those who are safe at the rear. Hatred is not only a moral wrong, but it is a military weakness. Those who lay out our campaigns must lay them out on principles, and those who carry them out, even to the humblest private, must be moved to action by passion for a principle, so that when he strikes, even though he strikes his bayonet through a body, there is no hatred except of a wrong."

The baccalaureate hymn words were written by Frances Holmes and the music by Mary Gibson. This is the first time in the history of Radcliffe baccalaureate services where the music of the hymn has not been taken from an old, familiar tune. The words of the response were written by Sophia Morris, the music by Margaret Shortall.

WESLEYAN HOLDS ITS COMMENCEMENT

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Commencement at Wesleyan University was simply carried out today. Honorary degrees were conferred upon five. The recipients were:

Doctor of Laws—William R. Riddell, Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada, and The Rev. Dr. William Mason North, '72, of New York City, president of the Federal Council of Churches in America.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Albert G. Knyett '78, Philadelphia; the Rev. William L. Beach, of the First Methodist Church, Middletown; the Rev. Robert E. Jones of New Orleans.

The class graduated numbered 55, but only 35 were present to receive their sheepskins, as the others are in war service. Of 121 who entered with the class, 86 are now serving with the colors.

The Isaac Rich prize for the commencement oration was awarded to Chuan Chao, China.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS FOR MEXICAN BORDER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six national guard cavalry regiments, now being raised in Texas, will be inducted into the federal service immediately upon their organization, for service on the Mexican border. Major-General Carter, chief of the militia bureau, disclosed this plan today in discussing the national guard program before the Senate Military Committee.

In all some 8000 men have been enlisted in the new national guard, and 24,000 more are wanted. General Carter said most of the men accepted were outside the draft age.

GERMAN AIRPLANE FAILS

LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement issued today says: "A hostile airplane crossed the Kent coast shortly after midday today. It was fired at by anti-aircraft defenses and made out to sea immediately."

STEEL EMPLOYEES STRIKE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A strike of two thousand employees of the Midvale Steel Company at Philadelphia was reported to the Department of Labor today by Federal Conciliator E. B. Greenwalk. Higher wages and no further teaching of women to operate machines alongside men are the demands.

EUGENE V. DEBS' SPEECH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Department of Justice agents started today an inquiry into a speech made by Eugene V. Debs, former Socialist candidate for President of the United States, at Canton, O., yesterday, to determine whether he made disloyal or seditious remarks.

PHI BETA KAPPA DAY AT HARVARD

Lieut. Andre Morize of French Army Is Elected as One of the Five Honorary Members of the Society Named Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Phi Beta Kappa Day at Harvard, which is being observed today as a part of Commencement Week, was marked by the election of Andre Morize, lieutenant in the French Army and lecturer at Harvard on military science and tactics, and four others as honorary members of the Society. The others were: Charles Townsend Copeland, associate professor of English at Harvard; John Henry Wigmore, dean of the law school of Northwestern University; James Everett Frame, professor of Biblical theology at Union Theological Seminary, and Julius Herbert Tuttle, acting librarian, Massachusetts Historical Society. The election took place at a business session of the society this morning.

At the same time announcement was made of the last seniors to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the elections being approved Sunday evening. They are H. T. Davis, George Howe, Horace Killam, Lowell Brentano and J. P. Ballantine.

The officers of the Phi Beta Kappa, elected at the business session, were as follows: President, Henry Osborne Taylor; vice-president, Prof. Lyman Kittredge of the English department; secretary, W. C. Lane, librarian of the Widener Library; treasurer, Richard Henry Dana.

Following the meeting, the members with the seniors who have just been elected at their head and led by a band, marched around the Yard to Sanders Theater, where the special exercises of the day were held. They were opened by Henry Osborne Taylor, president of the Phi Beta Kappa. There was prayer by Prof. E. C. Moore; some music; and then the Phi Beta Kappa oration by Barrett Wendell, professor emeritus of English. His subject was "The Conflict of Ideals."

Professor Wendell discussed the changed opinion in which the German is held today, went into the subject of his character, and considered the German influence on education in the United States. He touched particularly on the Ph.D. degree, which he cited as typically German, implying at the same time that there is a tendency now to get away from it.

He challenged the idea of a distinction between the German Government and the German people, insisting that the modern German public attitude is generally loyal to the German state. He considered the idea of a distinction antiquated. He said that in spite of the fact that the Allies have had the advantage for the last two years, the Germans now are threatening Paris and the Channel ports, and sinking ships off the coast of the United States, and that the national vigor to do all this against such odds could spring only from the complete submission of the whole nation to the leadership of the government.

He discussed the conduct of the war since its beginning, and the "perplexing conduct" of the United States during these "four amazing years." The significance of the title of his address came from his reference to the statues the Germans have erected to von Hindenburg and others, and to their atrocities, and the need of overthrowing these idols.

The Phi Beta Kappa poem, by Prof. Stuart P. Sherman of the University of Illinois, also was read at these exercises.

The war has called so many Harvard men that relatively few members of the graduating class are on hand to receive their degrees in person. The others are in the trenches, in training camps, on shipboard—wherever their duty has taken them. Of a class originally numbering about 725, only 98 were present at the baccalaureate sermon delivered on Sunday by President Lowell. It is stated that four-fifths of the class are in the service. In the group that heard the sermon on Sunday were men in the uniform of army and navy officers, aviation cadets and seamen.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER IS HELD

Service of the United Press Associations
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—John McCarthy of Ansonia, one of the state Socialist Party leaders, was held for trial in the United States District Court here today by Commissioner W. A. Wright, on a charge of having violated the Espionage and Sedition Act. Bail set at \$5000 had not been obtained up to noon. McCarthy is accused of being implicated in a plot to keep Cornelius Lehane of New York from arrest. McCarthy's brother-in-law, John O'Rourke, also of Ansonia, was discharged for lack of evidence to involve him in the same plot.

PATRIOTIC MEETING PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Knights of Pythias of Cambridge will hold a patriotic meeting in the Elk's Building, Central

Square, Friday evening, at which United States Senator John W. Weeks will deliver the principal address. Grand Lodge officers and officers of the army and navy stationed in and about Boston have been invited to attend. Lieut. William H. Dixon of the Royal Flying Corps will tell of his experience in France.

DR. VIVAS HELD AT ELLIS ISLAND

Venezuelan Removed From South American Ship on Charge of Pro-Germanism

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Esquella Vivas, formerly private secretary to Gen. J. V. Gomez, reputed to be the present dictator of Venezuela, was removed late last night from a South American ship and taken to Ellis Island. It was learned today, together with his wife, daughter and two others of their party. They will be held, it is said, pending the finding of a special board of inquiry as to charges of pro-Germanism lodged against Vivas by Carlos L. Buslamanti, a newspaper editor of Venezuela, who arrived on the same liner. Protests against his detention were made by Vivas and the Venezuelan Consul-General here.

Confirmation of press dispatches that Venezuela, at the instigation of German interests, is suppressing pro-Ally papers and throwing their editors into jail, was received here today when Dr. Carlos Lopez Buslamanti, editor of El Fomografo, formerly published in Caracas, arrived on a steamship from South American ports.

"German money is being spent freely in Venezuela," declared Dr. Buslamanti. "The government is pro-German, and does not attempt to conceal the fact. The people, however, are for the Allies and resent the stand the government has taken."

"I have documents with me which I will present to the United States Government at Washington that will show many German intrigues against the country. I will not deny that there are German U-boat bases in Venezuelan waters."

Dr. Buslamanti asserted that, after he had refused to sell his paper, which was later suppressed, he had been threatened if he continued to uphold the Allies' cause and had finally been arrested by Venezuelan soldiers and thrown into prison. He had been chained hand and foot, he said.

TAX ON DOGS ADVOCATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As protection for sheep and a source of revenue for the government, H. Reed of Chicago today advocated a tax of \$2 to \$250 on dogs before the House Ways and Means Committee.

ALUMNI BOARD OF YALE IN SESSION

Commencement Week Program This Year Is Marked by a Patriotic Celebration and an Absence of Athletic Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Commencement week program at Yale, which began on Sunday with the Baccalaureate services, continued today with a meeting of the alumni advisory board in Woodbridge Hall at 10 o'clock, the luncheon of the Yale Corporation and of the alumni advisory board at the Graduates Club, followed by a meeting of the Yale corporation in Woodbridge Hall and the planting of the class ivy on the College Campus at 4 o'clock p. m. Further exercises by the graduating class will take place at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, the usual class night program on Monday being dispensed with.

The program for Tuesday (Alumni Day) will not include any athletics, but will feature this year a patriotic celebration, where honor will be paid the 5522 Yale men now in war service and to the Yale men who served in previous wars, the ceremony including a procession of graduates, students and military detachments, during which the new service flag, showing 1169 students of the 1918 and later classes to be in the service, will be raised.

Other events on Tuesday will be the election of a member of the corporation, the alumni meeting and a memorial service to Dean Wright.

Wednesday will be commencement day, the exercises to be held at 10:30 a. m., which the British Ambassador, Lord Reading, is expected to attend. The program will conclude with the alumni luncheon and assembly and the president's reception for graduates.

Defense of the very essence of Christianity against a people whose discipline and endurance and technical intelligence are highly developed, devolves upon the United States, said President Arthur T. Hadley in his baccalaureate sermon to the senior class of Yale University on Sunday.

"We have been taught," he said, "to believe in the Christian virtues of sympathy and courtesy and truthfulness. And America has risen to the defense of these ideals. We have largely forgotten our commercial ambitions and political rivalries. We are prepared to squander our treasure and sacrifice our life blood for the things that we have believed to be right."

A patriotic celebration will take the place of the customary festivities and the march to and from the historic Yale

field diamond on Tuesday afternoon. The class dinners will be held, as the classes have returned for simplified, economical reunions, but there will be no athletics; the annual baseball game with Harvard will not take place, and, instead, a procession of graduates, students and training corps detachments will honor the heroes of the French and Indian wars, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War.

COAL PRODUCTION COMMITTEE NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To cooperate with the government in minimizing results of the expected coal shortage next winter, the National Coal Association today appointed a special production committee, headed by A. R. Hamilton of Pittsburgh.

Every producing field will be represented and virtually continuous meetings will be held here during the summer and fall. A goal of 12,000,000 tons a week has been set.

CREEL BUREAU CONTINUATION

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives today passed an appropriation bill turning over to President Wilson \$50,000,000 as a personal war fund, sought by the President to insure continuation of the Creel Committee on Public Information.

In a letter to a member of the House, the President indicated he was apprehensive that Congress might attempt to curtail the work of the Creel bureau by denying necessary appropriations.

CIVIC ENTERPRISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
WINDSOR, Ont.—Border municipalities known as the Essex border towns—Windsor, Walkerville, Ford, Sandwich and Ojibway, are planning a general union of all civic enterprises. The Essex border commission has long been in existence to take care of utilities, sewer construction and so on, but a move has been started to unite on other civic questions such as fire and police protection.

UNFAIR COMPETITION CHARGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fifteen of twenty-three coffee-roasting and tea-packing concerns, against which the Federal Trade Commission issued complaints, have admitted the charge that they have obtained trade through giving coupons redeemable in prizes awarded by chance. They were ordered today to desist from the practice, which the commission holds to be unfair competition.

AIRCRAFT BOARD MEMBER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William C. Potter of New York was nominated today by President Wilson to be a member of the aircraft board.

CERTIFICATES FOR TUFTS MEN IN WAR

Out of Graduating Class of 350 Only 95 Are Present to Personally Receive Their Degrees at the Exercises Held Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—War certificates, certifying successful completion of three years' work, were today given to 18 men in absentia by Tufts College during its commencement exercises. These men left college a year ago to enter the service and would probably have graduated today but for their answering their country's call. The certificates, though not diplomas with degrees attached, are very much like the diplomas in form. And only 95 out of a graduating class of 350 were present to receive their degrees with their own hands, the majority having recently been called to arms.

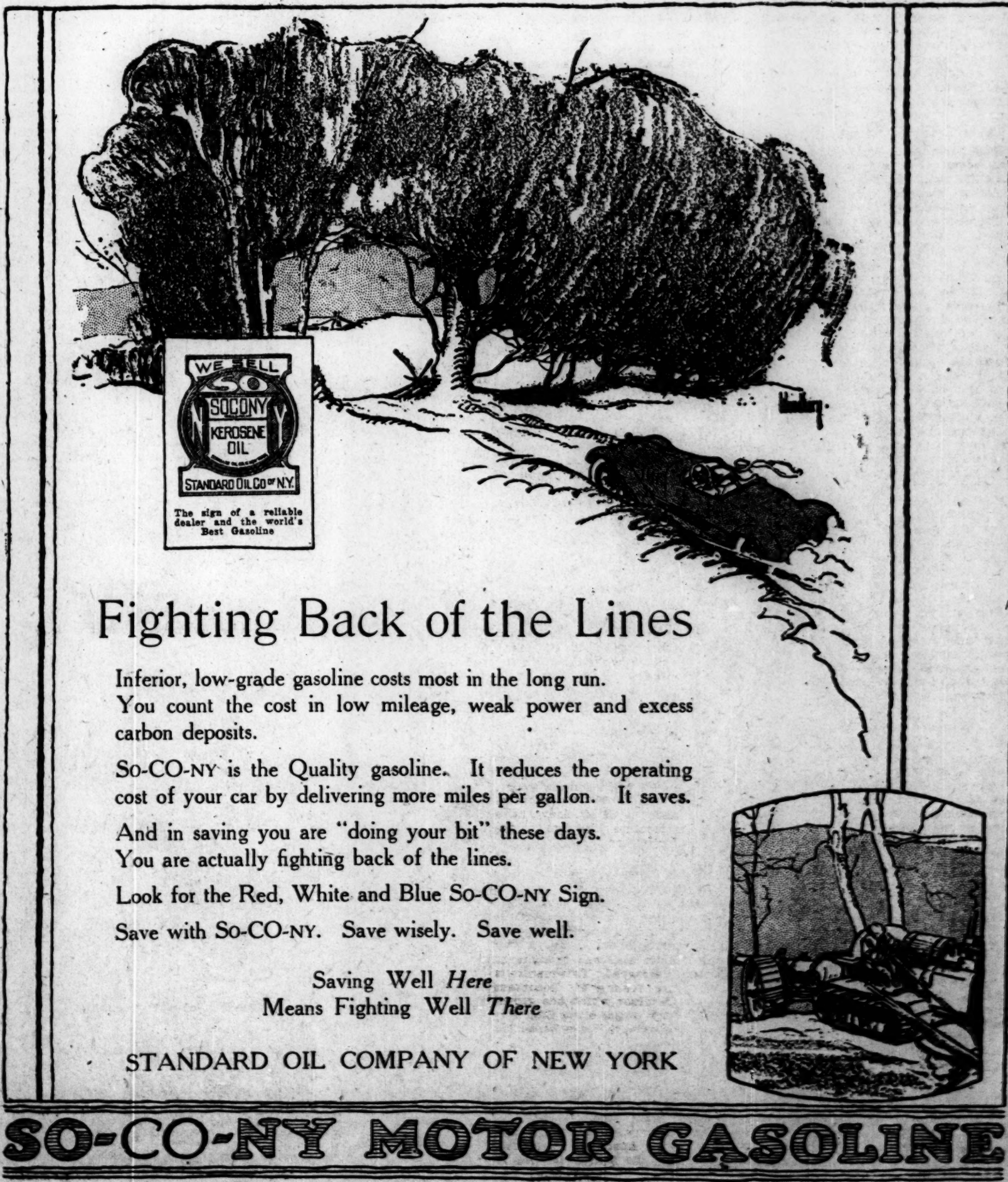
Three honorary degrees were given as follows: S. D. to Maj. Ralph Davenport Mershon, recently professor of alternating currents and electrical engineering in Ohio State College, and president of American Institute of Electrical Engineers, but now assigned by the government to the Naval Construction Board.

L. D. to Ephraim Douglas Adams, recently professor of history at Lehigh University, now in charge of education in the National Security League.

D. D. to the Rev. Joseph Fort Newton, widely known pastor of City Temple, Universalist Church, London, England.

Preceding the conferring of degrees this morning five seniors presented orations. They were Isaac Smith of Gardner, Bertram Emanuel Green of Malden, Jane Stodder Davis of Somerville, Albert Charles Wahgonne of Melrose and Ambrose Henry Lynch of Providence. A feature of the annual alumni banquet was the testimonial to Prof. Charles E. Fay. On behalf of the trustees of the college, Dr. Adams presented a silver service to Professor Fay as a recognition of his 50 years of service on the Tufts faculty. And the faculty, through Prof. William H. Ransom, tendered Professor Fay a memorial booklet. The afternoon's program included a commencement address at 3 o'clock by S. K. Ratcliffe, journalist, from London, England, and after that a reception tendered by Hermon Cary Bumpus, president of Tufts, assisted by Mrs. Bumpus.

The baccalaureate sermon Sunday was delivered by Dr. Edwin Courtland Bolles, taking for his subject, "The Open Door." A picked choir made up of men of the Tufts College training detachment of the national army furnished music.



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SO-CO-NY MOTOR GASOLINE

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STATE TENNIS IN
THE SEMI-FINALS

Third Round Matches Are Contested on the Courts of the Longwood Cricket Club This Morning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Third-round matches were contested this morning on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club in the annual singles lawn tennis championship tournament for the men's title of Massachusetts and the semi-finals are scheduled to be played this afternoon.

A. N. Reggio and Lawrence Rice had little difficulty in getting into the semi-final round bracket as they won their third-round matches with the loss of only four games for the former and two for the latter. Reggio faced Harold Bretz and as his game was going splendidly, he won easily. Bretz won one game in the first set and three in the second, Reggio taking things easily and evidently saving himself for the semi-final. Reggio's volleying and back-court stroking were very good.

Rice dropped two games to J. B. Cook in their third-round match, but after that there was nothing to the match. Rice's service worked very well and Cook could not seem to return it at all.

Rice of Newton, Niles, Sheate and Reggio figured prominently in the matches Saturday. Rice was forced to extend himself to defeat W. E. Porter and S. L. Beals, both taking him to the three sets. Reggio had no easy time with Lieut. G. S. Adams, who also won a set. In the second round, Reggio found A. W. Blakemore no easy opponent. He won a love set, but dropped the second and came back in winning form in the third.

There was a large gallery at the Sheate and D. W. Leavitt match and the veteran disposed of Leavitt in the requisite two sets. The summary: MASSACHUSETTS SINGLES—First Round.

N. W. Niles defeated G. B. Wilbur, 6-2, 6-1.

W. P. Kimball defeated N. J. Fitzgerald, 6-2, 6-2.

H. Taylor defeated A. C. Butler, 9-7, 6-3.

Edwin Sheate defeated D. W. Leavitt, 6-4, 6-2.

R. C. Seaver defeated Harold Brookman by default.

C. O. Wellington defeated H. T. Finck, 6-3, 7-5.

J. S. Nichol defeated T. S. Corcoran, 6-0, 6-0.

Lawrence Rice defeated W. E. Porter, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

S. L. Beals defeated F. J. Goodridge, 6-3, 6-2.

A. H. Richardson defeated T. B. Plimpton by default.

A. N. Reggio defeated G. S. Adams, 7-5, 7-9, 7-5.

A. W. Blakemore defeated Willard Rice, 6-4, 6-1.

Harold Bretz defeated H. H. Crane, 6-1, 6-1.

Second Round.

N. W. Niles defeated M. T. Wendell, 6-3, 6-0.

H. Taylor defeated W. P. Kimball, 6-4, 6-2.

J. S. Nichol defeated C. O. Wellington, 6-3, 6-3.

Lawrence Rice defeated S. L. Beals, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.

J. B. Cook defeated A. H. Richardson, 6-2, 6-0.

A. N. Reggio defeated A. W. Blakemore, 6-0, 6-5, 6-1.

Harold Bretz defeated W. L. Wei by default.

Third Round.

A. N. Reggio defeated Harold Bretz, 6-1, 6-2.

Lawrence Rice defeated J. B. Cook, 6-2, 6-0.

300-OR-BETTER BATSMEN

AMERICAN NATIONAL

Bat. av. Bat. av.

Sider, St. L., 348 Doyle, N. Y., 426

Burns, Phila., 358 Merkle, Chi., 376

Walker, Phila., 342 Smith, Bos., 355

Baker, N. Y., 328 Wickland, Bos., 335

Trimmer, Bos., 337 Kauff, N. Y., 323

Huth, Bos., 323 Dabbert, Bkn., 324

Thomas, Cle., 323 Thorpe, N. Y., 323

Spaiker, Cle., 318 Hollister, Chi., 328

McGullin, Chi., 312 Groh, Cin., 328

Cobb, Det., 309 Mann, Chi., 326

Phipp, N. Y., 308 Young, N. Y., 320

Margans, N. Y., 308 Cheney, Bkn., 320

E. Collins, Chi., 307 Paskert, Chi., 315

Paullette, St. L., 315

Roush, Cin., 310

Schmidt, Ekn., 297

Burns, N. Y., 293

TEN LEADING RUN-GETTERS

AMERICAN NATIONAL

Runs Runs

Hopper, Bos., 40 Burns, N. Y., 37

Gilhooley, N. Y., 38 Young, N. Y., 35

Chapman, Cle., 38 Kauff, N. Y., 36

Sider, St. L., 32 Hollister, Chi., 32

Phipp, N. Y., 32 Paskert, Chi., 32

Cobb, Det., 31 Paskert, Chi., 32

Shotten, Wash., 31 Baird, St. L., 29

Spaiker, Cle., 30 Carey, Pitts., 28

Peckinpaugh, N. Y., 29 Mann, Chi., 28

Shean, Bos., 29 L. Magee, Cin., 27

TEN LEADING BATTERS

AMERICAN NATIONAL

Runs Runs

Sider, St. L., 22 Carey, Pitts., 24

Chapman, Cle., 18 Burns, N. Y., 17

Yuth, Cle., 16 Baird, St. L., 15

Hopper, Bos., 15 L. Magee, Cin., 10

Spaiker, Cle., 15 Stengel, Pitts., 10

Strunk, Bos., 14 Zimmerman, N. Y., 10

Cobb, Det., 14 Cuthbert, Pitts., 10

Milan, Wash., 13 Molwitz, Pitts., 9

Judge, Wash., 11 Roush, Cin., 9

Shotten, Wash., 10 Myers, Bkn., 9

MACK GETS INJUNCTION

CLEVELAND, O.—Judge Morgan today granted a temporary injunction sought by Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia American League baseball club to restrain the National Commission from forcing Pitcher Scott Perry to play with the Boston National League team.

SCHMANT TO ENTER SERVICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Raymond Schmanti, second baseman of the Brooklyn National League baseball club, has been ordered by his local draft board in St. Louis to report for induction into the national army.

PACIFIC COAST
TENNIS TOURNEY

Miss Brarens Defeats Miss Helen Baker, the Champion, in Opening Day's Play of Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—The defeat of Miss Helen Baker, the present coast champion and holder of three other leading tennis titles of Northern California, by Miss Myra Brarens, a quite unknown player, by the score of 3-6, 6-2, 9-7, was the big thrill of the opening day's play of the Pacific coast tournament here Saturday. Dr. Sumner Hardy, the president of the California Lawn Tennis Association, and other experts who saw the match, regard Miss Brarens as the most promising new player who has made her appearance since the Misses Sutton and Mrs. G. W. Wightman first came to the front. Miss Brarens hit the ball as hard as the average man and has all the shots known to the game. She has acquired her skill on the Golden Gate Park courts where all the great California champions learned the game.

Roland Roberts, who will tour the eastern courts and play in the national championship at New York if he is successful in this tournament, won his opening match without difficulty. The elimination of Babe "Bakyn" who has given the best players in the country a hard game in his day by V. F. Breeden, formerly of Southern California, was the only instance of the unexpected in the men's matches.

Roberts continued to win Sunday in the second round. He was at his best, though the opposition was scarcely sufficiently favorable to draw him out. Miss Brarens, who won such a brilliant victory from Miss Baker in the first round, defeated Mrs. Cushing of Oakland in a long-drawn-out match in the second round, but it was evident that she was not extending herself. A feature of her game that is provoking much discussion is a habit of anchoring on the dead line. This some of the California critics are claiming was very well in Mr. Doherty's day, but is out of date now. Still for most opponents Miss Brarens' gift for volleying will render her safe. It is, however, doubtful whether such tactics would pay against the best women in the game. What she needs is practice in faster company. Miss Anita Myers is now the only dangerous obstacle between Miss Brarens and the title. Miss Myers has more than once ranked among the first 10 players and has taken sets from Miss Molla Bjurstedt.

Miss Ellis of Los Angeles, caused a mild surprise by defeating Miss Marjorie Thorn of the Golden Gate Club. The tournament will be continued next Saturday and Sunday, and the finals will probably be played June 30.

ATHLETIC NOTES

A. L. Walker of Richmond County won the invitation golf tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, New York, Saturday, by defeating Lee Maxwell in the final round, 8 and 6.

Robert Andrews and J. S. Worthington defeated J. D. Travers and J. G. Anderson in a four-ball, best-ball 18-hole golf match on the links of the New Haven (Conn.) Country Club, Saturday, 2 up.

Wallace McBurney won the New Jersey state singles lawn tennis championship title of 1918 on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club, Saturday, by defeating R. G. Bennett in the final round, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

Charles Evans Jr., national open and amateur champion, paired with Fred McLeod, defeated J. M. Barnes and W. C. Hagen, 1 up, on the links of the Columbia Country Club, Washington, Saturday, in a benefit golf match.

The New York cricket team defeated the Philadelphia team in the first of five matches in their inter-city series. Saturday, played at New York, by 143 runs. J. L. Poyer, Metropolitan League champion, was high individual scorer with 60 runs.

J. P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, Massachusetts state amateur champion, won the chief trophy in the Belmont Spring Country Club open golf tournament at Waverley, Saturday, by defeating E. G. Manning of the Wollaston Golf Club in the final round, 5 and 4.

Charles Chambers won the lawn tennis championship of Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, when he defeated I. F. Hartman in the final round, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. J. H. Steinkamp and Henry Bassford won the doubles by defeating Fred Anderson Jr. and Gerald Donaldson, 1-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, 7-5.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the metropolitan women's singles lawn tennis championship title on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Saturday, by defeating Miss Eleanor Gross in the final round, 6-2, 6-3. Miss Clara Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner won the women's doubles by defeating Mrs. De Forest Candee and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, 6-4, 6-2. Miss Marion Zinderstein and W. M. Hall won the mixed doubles by defeating Miss Molla Bjurstedt and P. B. Alexander, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

UNIVERSITY GETS FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At the commencement exercises of the University of Missouri announcement was made that a gift of \$50,000 from an anonymous donor had been made to the university for the erection of a building for the school of journalism.

EASTERN TEAMS
ENDING IN WEST

Today Will Find First Invasion of the Western Circuit in the American League Coming to a Close

SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at St. Louis; New York at Detroit; Philadelphia at Cleveland; Washington at Chicago.
Tuesday—Detroit at St. Louis.
Wednesday—Philadelphia at Boston; Washington at New York; Cleveland at Chicago; Detroit at St. Louis.
Thursday—Philadelphia at Boston; Washington at New York; Cleveland at Chicago.
Friday—Philadelphia at Boston; Washington at New York; Cleveland at Chicago; St. Louis at Detroit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Today finds the first invasion of the western circuit of the American League for the season of 1918 coming to a close and tomorrow the eastern teams will spend in traveling home where they are scheduled to meet each other before the western clubs make their second swing around the eastern circuit beginning July 6.

The invasion of the western circuit has shown considerable strength on the part of the Boston Red Sox and New York Highlanders and it is now very apparent that these two teams are going to make things interesting for the Chicago White Sox, present world champions, and the Cleveland Indians, the two western teams which now appear to be the most serious contenders for championship honors. Detroit and St. Louis appear to be out of the race even for a first-division position. The former is decidedly lacking in good pitchers and the latter seems to be handicapped more by poor management than anything else. Just what J. P. Austin, the temporary manager, or his permanent successor will be able to do with the team from now on remains to be seen; but it certainly looks as if the players now representing the Browns had considerable batting ability, plenty of defensive strength and a pitching staff of average ability.

The showing of the Detroit pitchers is far from satisfactory as it was expected that the coaching of W. F. Donovan, the former manager of the New York Americans, would give Manager Jennings a better staff of boxmen than he has had in the past few years, but such has not been the case. Cleveland really appears to be the strongest western club at the present time as the Chicago White Sox have lost a number of their best players through going into shipbuilding or munition factories or enlisting in the army or navy. Under such circumstances it will be no discredit to Manager Rowland and the rest of the men if they do not succeed in defending their pennant this summer. Cleveland, on the other hand, is retaining her players in good shape and has a lot of offensive and defensive strength as well as a strong pitching staff and unless some of the stars are lost to the team in the next two months, the club should be well up at the top of the race.

The work of the Boston club has been very good on its western trip and it is evident that the 1918 championship is still within the reach of the former champions. The team is strong in every department of play and its only weakness is a lack of good utility players. So long as the regulars are able to play day in and day out, Manager Barrow has little to concern himself about in the way of presenting a winning lineup. Manager Huggins has made a wonderful improvement in the work of the New York club and that team must certainly be regarded as a strong contender for the honors. It is very strong in batting, has more than average defensive strength and a good pitching staff. The long home stay which the team is soon to have will also be a big factor in its showing.

Washington and Philadelphia, especially the latter, appear to be stronger than last year. The trades made by both managements during the past winter worked to the advantage of each team and while it is hardly expected that either will be able to get a permanent place in the first division, both should be very close to that place when the season ends.

ESTABLISH FIVE
NEW SWIMMING MARKS

ALAMEDA, Cal.—Honolulu swimmers Saturday established three new world's records for various distances, according to officials of the Pacific Coast Athletic Association, at a meeting held under the auspices of that organization.

D. P. Kahanamoku, world champion, broke the former record for 110 yards by making the distance in 1m. 1-15s. The old record of 1m 3-15s, was established by Cecil Healy of Australia. Clarence Lane swam 80 yards in 42s., breaking the old record by 3s., and Harold Kruger swam the 60 yards backstroke in 38 2-5s., breaking the former record of 42s., held by Clarence Daniels.

Kruger of Honolulu again broke two world's swimming records in one race here Sunday when, using the backstroke, he swam 400 meters in 6m. 27 2-5s. and 440 yards in 6m. 30s. The 400-meter mark was held previously by Otto Kuelliger of Germany, who made the distance in 1912 in 6m. 50-1-5s. The previous best time for the 440-yard event was held by Unwin of England, whose time was 6m. 47-1-5s.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
Chicago	23	14	762	580
New York	22	16	687	619
Easton	24	26	480	421
Cincinnati	23	26	469	451
Philadelphia	20	26	425	424
Pittsburgh	27	27	426	332
St. Louis	19	28	422	343
Brooklyn	19	28	404	410

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Louis 4, Boston 3.

New York 8, Cincinnati 7.

Chicago 4, Brooklyn 1.

Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

No games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston (two games).

Cincinnati at New York.

Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Brooklyn.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN FROM ST. LOUIS, 4 TO 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Braves defeated the St. Louis Cardinals at Braves Field this morning in their championship baseball game by a score of 4 to 1. For seven innings the game was a great pitchers' battle between Neft of Boston and Ames of St. Louis, but a splendid batting rally started by Rawlings gave Boston four runs and the game in the eighth inning.

Neft pitched great ball for the winners, allowing only three hits, and he was given fine support, the only error by his team being charged up to Massey, who played first for Boston after Konetchy had been forced to leave the game in the fifth inning on account of being hit by a pitched ball. Heathercote scored the run for the visitors in the sixth inning when he received a base on balls, went to second on a sacrifice by Baird and scored on a single by Cruise. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	x	1	8	1	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	2

Batteries—Neft and Wilson; Ames and Gonzales. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

ALL-BOSTON TEAM DEFEATS EXETER

Coach Dunn's High School Aggregation Wins From Academy in Annual Track Meet

EXETER, N. H.—Coach J. B. R. Dunn's all-Boston high school track team defeated Phillips Exeter Academy here Saturday in their annual meet, 58 to 37. The visitors overhauled Exeter's early lead and then forged well to the front.

A surprise of the meet was the winning by Exeter on the two events not on its regular schedule, the hop, step and jump, and the standing broad jump. These events were won by McDermott and Laird, the former cleared 43ft. 1 1/2 in., while the latter cleared a distance of 9ft. 10 in.

E. B. Lourie was Exeter's star. His win in the 100-yd. dash, not one of his specialties, was by the narrowest of margins and one of the judges thought Wansker of Commerce the winner. Running last in the relay, Lourie cut down Boston's lead considerably, but the latter won by 10 yards. At the shot, however, Lourie had an off day. He was in the other run, the quarter was a pretty event, Driscoll of Commerce early taking and holding the lead and winning in fast time. Poole made a fine effort at the finish.

The half mile and 220 were poor events for Exeter. Boston's star was Wansker, who won one event, placed in two others and helped win the relay. As relay runners James and Macchia also figured prominently. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. B. Lourie of Commerce; Macchia of English High, third. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Wansker of Commerce; Macchia of English High, second; Poole of Exeter, third. Time—23 1/2 s.

440-Yard Run—Won by Driscoll of Commerce; Poole of Exeter, second; Colvin of Boston Latin, third. Time—5 1/2 m.

Half-Mile—Won by Dudley, Boston Latin; Wing of Boston Latin, second; Watson of Exeter, third. Time—2m. 4s.

75-Yard Hurdles—Won by Lourie of Exeter; James of Commerce, second; Powers of Exeter, third. Time—3 1/2 s.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by McDermott of Exeter, distance, 43ft. 1 1/2 in.; Winchester of Commerce, second, distance, 42ft. 2 in.; Arbene of English High, third, distance, 42ft. 1 in.

Standing Broad Jump—Won by Laird of Exeter, distance, 9ft. 10 in.; Housey of Hyde Park High, second, distance, 9ft. 9 1/2 in.; Wansker of Commerce, third, distance, 9ft. 8 1/2 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Lourie of Exeter, distance, 22 1/2 ft.; James of Commerce, second, distance, 21ft. 6 1/2 in.; Arbene of English High, third, distance, 20ft. 9 1/2 in.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Fenney of English High, height, 5ft. 9 in.; Johnson of West Roxbury and Piper of Exeter, tied at 5ft. 7 in.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Boston (Wansker, James, Driscoll, Macchia); Exeter (Steiger, Herrick, Palmer, Lourie), second. Time—1m. 33s.

MISS STIRLING AND P. ADAIR WIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, national woman golf champion, and Perry Adair of the Georgia School of Technology, won a Red Cross golf match Sunday, defeating Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Chicago, former western golf champion, and Robert Jones, southern champion, by one point in a Scotch foursome at the Westmoreland Golf Club. The gallery contributed more than \$2000 to the Red Cross, and the privileges of caddying were auctioned for \$655.

WESTBROOK TO MEET G. W. PIKE IN FINALS

HARTFORD, Conn.—Walter Westbrook meets G. W. Pike on the courts of the Hartford Country Club today in the final of the New England singles lawn tennis championship tournament of 1918 and the winner will succeed to the title won by R. S. Stoddard in 1916, the last year it was played for. These two finalists qualified by defeating A. H. Chapin, Sr., and L. H. Wiley respectively in the semi-final round Saturday.

Westbrook and R. L. James won the doubles championship by defeating Wiley and P. M. Bundy in the final round, Saturday, 6-4, 4-6, 6-0, 2-6, 7-5. It was one of the hardest-fought matches ever contested here for the title. The summary:

SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

G. W. Pike defeated L. H. Wiley, 6-3, 2-6, 8-6.

Walter Westbrook defeated A. H. Chapin Sr., 7-5, 6-2.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Walter Westbrook and R. L. James defeated L. H. Wiley and F. M. Bundy, 6-4, 4-6, 6-0, 2-6, 7-5.

WOMEN'S TENNIS TOURNEY STARTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A good entry list has been received for the women's United States national lawn tennis championship tournament, which begins at the Philadelphia Cricket Club today. The list, made public Sunday night, shows that Miss Mary Browne of California is the most notable absentee.

Practically all of the star players of the East will compete to decide who shall meet Miss Molla Bjurstedt for the championship. Only 12 entries have been received for the girls' championship of the United States and of these seven are local players.

BARNES AND HAGEN TAKE GOLF MATCH

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—J. M. Barnes and W. C. Hagen defeated J. D. Travers and Charles Evans Jr. at the twenty-third green in a scheduled 18-hole match on the links of the Siwanoy Country Club Sunday. More than \$3000 was raised for the Red Cross.

The caddy privileges were auctioned off by Raymond Hitchcock. Travers bringing \$700, Evans \$125, Hagen \$80 and Barnes \$100. Travers had the match for his side at the eighteenth hole, and the ball he used there was sold for \$105.

ANN ARBOR "CAP NIGHT" EXERCISES

Unique Feature Was Collection of "Pots" and Toques by Comforts Forwarding Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A unique feature of the cap-night exercises of the University of Michigan this year was organized by the Ann Arbor Comforts Forwarding Committee and resulted in the committee obtaining \$215 worth of yarn, which is to be used in making socks and other garments for soldiers, as well as a number of "pots" or freshmen's helmets, which are to be sent to Belgian children.

It has been the custom at these exercises for each freshman to cut out from his pot a gray flannel "M" with the distinguishing black or yellow button in the center and then to burn it or what was left of it. This year, however, in place of this proceeding, each one, as he entered the field in which the exercises were held, dropped both his pot and his woolen toque into a large barrel placed there for the purpose.

The local Comforts Committee is planning to pin to each article, made from the wool thus obtained, a little notice stating that it has been made from the yarn of a loyal Michigan man's "fresh-toque."

WORK OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, took the chair at the third of the series of lectures being delivered at University College by Professor McLaughlin of Chicago University.

As a university man and a representative of the educational profession in England, Mr. Fisher said he would like to take that opportunity to express the indebtedness they felt in England for the work which had been performed by universities, and more particularly by the historical departments of the universities in America in the shaping of political opinion during the early periods of the war. He did not think they adequately realized the debt their country owed, and which civilization owed to the work of the learned classes in America. The universities in Germany, in France, and in England had not approached the political problem of the war and the historical issues involved in the war in a spirit of detachment. That was impossible. But in America very different conditions prevailed. There they had a great community sundered from the European quarrel by thousands of miles of estranging ocean, alien from the issues which divided the European states, one from another, pacific by tradition and temperament, and committed in the first instance to a strict policy of neutrality, and yet by degrees, under the impact of facts and under the direction of minds freely and impartially considering the moral issue of the case, America had been impelled into the war. In the history of the formation of American opinion the American universities, and more particularly the historians of American universities, had played a decisive part.

They were now linked together, Mr. Fisher continued, and he for one believed that the union between the great English-speaking races was to be an enduring union. It would not require any written or formal text to cement it, as it was founded upon the possession not only of a common language and a common civilization, but on an outlook upon life which was common to them. It was this common outlook, much as they might be tempted at times to insist upon trivial and superficial differences. He had traveled in America himself, and the more he saw of the great Republic the more he was convinced that the differences were superficial and the resemblances profound. But he felt it was of the greatest importance that from time to time learned men from America should come over and show them how they looked in the mirror of American public opinion—what errors they had committed, and how they might retrieve them—because it was only by such a process of instruction that they would really arrive at that complete, popular and mutual understanding which was the true basis of political life.

In the course of his address Professor McLaughlin asked whether if the war ended in hostilities and preparations for renewed warfare between nations there would be anything wiser than an actual friendly cooperation of English-speaking peoples, a cooperation for defense against the influence of external militarism? If on the other hand the war ended with a hopeful and trustful peace of the peoples the responsibility rested in a large measure with Britain and America in cordiality to make that peace real and abiding.

SIR ROSSLYN WEMYSS ON MERCHANT MARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England.—Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Merchant Marine Association held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor in the Town Hall, Liverpool.

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, who was given a warm welcome, stated that he had accepted the invitation to address the meeting because he felt that, as First Sea Lord, his presence would be a sure sign of the sympathy and admiration that the Admiralty had for the Merchant Marine. Since the war began he had had a rather extraordinary experience, and ever since his flag had been flying aloft he had had the honor to command a body of officers and men, a

very large proportion of which belonged to the Royal Naval Reserve. Wherever they had been they had done magnificently in cruisers, patrols and escorts in the Atlantic. He had seen them in battleships, fighting the enemy's guns on shore, in small craft of every sort, in open landing boats, and he had seen the landing of the Lancashire Regiment on a peninsula under fire and flame. These men had in hand with their brothers in the navy had always risen to the occasion and done well. The same might be said of those who had taken part in the coastal operations in Egypt, the Red Sea and in Mesopotamia.

These were facts and would live in history, and there was a moral to be drawn from them. It was being said, and very truly, that the side which was going to win the war was the one which made the least mistakes. He was not going to talk about their mistakes, but about those of the enemy, of which there had been many. When he thought he was going to disrupt the empire he was soon shown his mistake by the magnificent way in which their brothers across the sea had come and joined in the fray, and he had made a greater mistake when he had begun his ruthless submarine warfare. He had hoped to such an extent as to drive the merchant seamen from the sea. But he little knew the English character which for generations past had built up their empire, and which was still being kept up, and he was just as heroically, yet quietly, going on with their duty, undaunted by the foul piracy of the enemy. Those men were fighting the war just as much as the men behind the gun. They were doing their duty quietly, thoroughly, undaunted. They were the men who helped to keep the Empire together. They were the men whom he was proud to have under his command, and whom, in the same spirit as their brothers in the army and navy, any officer would be proud to lead.

He would be a bold man who would prophesy, but he would be a foolhardy man who did not look ahead and try to make things better after the war. They had committees all over the Empire on reconstruction and he hoped that the navy and the mercantile marine would not be lost sight of. The association between the two services had been so close during the war that it seemed almost incredible that it could ever be broken asunder. But they must remember that that association was at present one of sympathy only, and only moral. There was no binding association between them. Was it too much to hope, asked Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, that in the future there might be something more tangible to bind them together, and that there would, perhaps, spread into the mercantile marine some of that organization and kindly British discipline for which every man was the better and nobody the worse?

What a bond it would be between all men of the maritime profession throughout the British Empire. It would mean the forging of a link in the chain which bound the Empire together, which he believed nothing could break, and which would enable them to stand at bay and snap their fingers at any enemy.

The speaker then went on to congratulate the council of the association on the good work it had done to improve the conditions and status of the officers and men. Further progress would follow if they had the coordination and organization to which he had referred, and he was certain that they would have full sympathy and support from Whitehall. After paying a tribute to the Conway, he concluded by expressing his conviction that victory would come, and that, after the war, they could bind the two services together, they would have accomplished a great thing, and would be able to hand down to their successors a great empire, unswayed and unbroken, better and purer than it had come to them from their ancestors.

AMERICAN VIEW OF WAR AND DEMOCRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, England.—The historical causes of the entry of America into the war, and Anglo-American relations, was the subject of a lecture given at Cambridge by Professor McLaughlin, Professor of History in the University of Chicago, the chair being taken by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Shipley.

Professor McLaughlin pointed out that in the years before America entered the war it had become clear that democracy could not survive in an atmosphere of intrigue. Democracy was comparatively helpless in the face of secret skill and stealthy manipulation. They had seen that the whole fate of democracy was involved in the war, and that out of it would come a new birth of freedom. Not territorial integrity alone or even democratic government alone was imperiled by German success; the spirit and breath of trustful democracy were in danger.

In all its aspects, democracy was a matter of human relationships. It was quite as much spiritual as governmental; and the passing years had shown that secret containment, purely national democracy was not enough. The democratic nations in their relations with one another must adopt the ethics of democracy, and he was sure that they would do so. A new world was before them, to some extent they could make it what they would; and what it would be depended in large measure on the purpose and desire of the English-speaking people. Let them therefore highly resolve to carry forward into the days of peace that sense of friendly cooperation by which they were now possessed. That they must do for their own welfare and for the welfare of the outside world.

HANSA-BUND AND STATE MONOPOLIES

German Organization Demands Abolition of Government Interference in Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—A short while ago the Hansa-Bund unanimously adopted certain additions to the rules of its constitution, which virtually demand the abolition of all government interference in commerce and industry. The text of these, reproduced in the course of a sharp criticism by the Labor organ, the Bremer Burger-Zeitung, is as follows:

"This Hansa-Bund will strive with all its might to secure that private business shall continue to be the firm and sure foundation of our economic system. To preserve its freedom and independence is a vital interest for the State and for our economics, because it is not only able and willing to consider the demands of the public welfare, but also to further the properly understood interests of the working classes. The energy and resolution, the joy in production and the courage of the independent and privately responsible manager of an enterprise will be more than ever necessary for the rehabilitation and further development of welfare, the efficiency and the prestige of the Fatherland.

In the interests, therefore, of the urgent necessity for the unfettered development of all productive forces, the rehabilitation of the middle class and the freedom of movement and opportunity for subordinate employees to become independent, the Hansa-Bund will firmly resist every form of compulsion, which may, and indeed, must, lead to the exclusion and limitation of free trade in normal times, and to placing industry, trade and handicrafts under tutelage. It makes no difference whether this compulsory guardianship take the form of a state monopoly under official administration, or that of an apparently private mercantile syndicate working under government instructions.

"The Hansa-Bund will also energetically protest against any longer continuance and any new creation of such compulsory syndicates which, as opposed to free combinations, the usefulness of which the Hansa-Bund recognizes, are obliged to yield to official decisions.

"So what the Hansa-Bund demands," remarks the Bremer Burger-Zeitung, "is the complete elimination of the war economy organization, while setting up the bogey of compulsion for all those who would like to continue profiteering after the war. Expectations were clearly felt in many circles at the inadequacy of the war-economy measures, without recognizing that, with such great shortage of foodstuffs and other indispensable articles, any unimpeachable working of the organization was impossible, even if smuggling and other underhand contrivances, as well as the passive resistance of the producers, had not always endeavored to thwart the intentions of the war economic organization.

"These different circumstances will make it necessary to continue into the transition period much that was due to war emergencies. There must be a shortage of foodstuffs, no less than of raw materials, and to avoid economic chaos the first must be systematically distributed as much as the latter. Rationing is absolutely essential for the welfare of the community." "The members of the Hansa-Bund are entirely mistaken if they imagine that they can undo all the necessary measures the war has brought about. The closing down of works from considerations of economy will not infrequently become permanent, and smaller owners will not recover their old spheres of production. The most indispensable of the works must be systematically organized, and it cannot be left for those who only look at their private profit to produce what pays them best. This evil has been exemplified in agriculture when, in spite of general food shortage, only those crops have been cultivated which are the most profitable. In the transition period, profit-making must not be allowed to check the production or sale of goods. The most intensive labor is required up and down the Empire, and everything must be produced with the minimum of labor and cost. This can only be done satisfactorily by large undertakings and organized amalgamations. The war has done more toward the promotion of large businesses and concentration of capital than 10 years of peace. The comprehensive economic effects of the war cannot be obliterated; German political economy must reconcile itself to them. It will be impossible, by direct taxation, however strictly enforced, to raise the huge sums required. Indirect taxation can hardly go far enough, so the only course left is state monopolies, and the economic concentration during the war has contributed much toward making a series of branches of production ripe for monopoly.

"It is a significant fact," the Bremer Burger-Zeitung concludes, "that the Hansa-Bund is opposed to state monopolies, but not to the free union of parties concerned, or, in other words, private monopolies. It is particularly attracted by the earnings of private capital in such concerns. They will continue to be economic crises even after the war, and no ideal politico-economic organization, corresponding to the dreams of the Social-Democrats, can be formed. Before that goal is reached political economy must come again to its own. All distress cannot at once be alleviated, and will be unjustly attributed to the system of organization in order to make socialism distasteful to the nation. A socialism desirous of reducing political economy to a system which will provide every one with all he wants for a decent existence cannot be created immediately at a crucial moment. But

through the present hard times there is a movement in that direction, and the effects of the war will undisputably force political economy to develop on those lines."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Agricultural Efficiency

NEW YORK GLOBE AND COMMERCIAL.—Despite the labor subtractions due to the draft, and despite the fact that it takes longer to bring in a new farm than it does to build a new factory, it is now a practical certainty that American agriculture will produce more than ever before. The wheat crop may be a record one, and oats, rye, barley, potatoes, hay, and miscellaneous crops are certain to be. The great garden movement put under way last year promises to give a 50 per cent increase in product. Corn is in a good stand, and may reach 3,500,000,000 bushels. Notwithstanding the drain on them, American herds are increasing. The American farmer has been commonly scolded for lack of efficiency. But he is proving to other workers that he is skillful in speeding up. Moreover, a false impression has long been given by basing agricultural statistics on yield per acre. The true basis is men in the industry. Comparing on this line it appears that the American farmer produces 50 per cent more per man than in any other country.

The Pro-German and the Profiteer

STOCKTON (Cal.) INDEPENDENT.—There are two classes of people in this country who need something more than watching. One is the subtle pro-German. The other is the profiteer. Both are inimical to the public morale. Both are inimical to the highest interests of our country in this great crisis. In searching for the probable bed-rock sympathies of a man, his words or recent actions are not conclusive. The government has cautioned the people to beware of spies and alien sympathizers. They may be either native or foreign born. Their presence among us may not be provable, but a vigilant eye on men whose past records have shown them to be hostile to the allied cause can do no harm. It may do good. As to the profiteer, he is the man who seeks to coin his country's emergency into private profit. By running up prices on the people he adds to the burdens of the war. He antagonizes the people because they do not feel that such action is necessary. He creates trouble for the employer by making it harder for the employee to do his bit on a reasonable wage. Unreasonable prices forebode unreasonable wages and a disturbance of conditions which ought not to be disturbed at this time. In due time the law and public opinion will reach these phases of our internal problem. America settles things right in finally. She will handle both the pro-German and the profiteer as they deserve to be handled.

Waterways and Railways

CHEYENNE (Wyo.) STATE LEADER.—New York has just sent its first freight to Buffalo over the new \$155,000,000 barge canal, and practical utilization of the great inland waterway is assured. The estimated capacity of the canal is 10,000,000 tons of freight annually, the equivalent to 500,000 carloads. Without doubt, the barge canal will be of great assistance in getting war-time freight from Lake Erie to the seaboard, and so, too, the strain on railroads in other parts of the country would be correspondingly lessened if our inland waterways program had not been halted years ago by the selfish greed of railway owners.

Y. M. C. A. HEADQUARTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—The southeastern headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. will be located at Atlanta, according to information received by the Chamber of Commerce from John J. Egan of the Y. M. C. A. International Committee.

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FINDON WOMEN'S VILLAGE COUNCIL

English Organization Emphasizes Need for Action on the Question of Housing

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In October, 1917, some public-spirited people at Findon, Sussex, met together to consult upon the vital question of rural housing. The plan was to assist the rural district council by obtaining first-hand information upon all questions relating to local social needs, but primarily that of housing, and the second, though not the least important point, was to enable the genuine working woman to educate herself to take her place on parish, district and county councils.

All working women were asked to join, under the presidency of a working village mother, long resident in Findon. A resolution was passed and was sent to the Local Government Board, as well as to the Sussex County Council and the rural district council. The intention of the joint honorary secretaries to try and extend the scope of these village societies all over England was set forth, and the immediate object for which the Findon Women's Village Council was to work was the building of fifty cottages, the need of such accommodation being proved by conclusive evidence. The resolution passed at the first public meeting ran as follows: "We have pleasure in reporting to the Local Government Board that the Findon Women's Village Council, (for the purpose of collecting evidence for the state-aided housing scheme) has been formed by general notice, and we beg that we may be recognized as representing working women in Findon, and to ask that we may be consulted in all reforms and schemes connected with state-aided cottages in our villages."

Of the educational value of such a council there can be no shadow of doubt. It is proposed that the president of every village council should be a working woman, chosen for her fine qualities and experience; two honorary secretaries are recommended, women of education—one of whom must be in close touch with village life, and the other a good organizer; and an honorary treasurer, with a knowledge of accounts. Each council is to adhere to general lines, laid down by the initial council, but differing local conditions are to be considered. A federation of councils is advised as giving unity and weight to the movement.

In a pamphlet giving a brief summary of work to be done the organizers set forth the need for action in housing before the men return from the war. They point to the inertia and social stagnation in many country districts, to the unnecessary class distinctions, but they are careful to state what all workers know to be true, that deep down in the women's hearts lie the longings to give their children a good start in life and this is evidenced by the sacrifices made to do so. As regards housing, the organizers say that the majority of rural children grow up under a bad housing system and custom has deadened both landlord and tenant to abuses, while shortage of houses has compelled acceptance of detestable

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conditions. It is found that the methods of procedure are being learned by those forming a Women's Village Council. Important matters are voted upon in the Findon Women's Village Council while resolutions sent to the County Council, the Rural District Council and the Parish Council have been treated with a respect not often accorded to the complaints of private individuals.

The organizers desire to remain independent of party politics and will work by democratic methods; though undenominational they desire full recognition of spiritual demands. Blake's beautiful words are chosen for the inspiration of the movement: "Till we have built Jerusalem In England's green and pleasant land."

BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Frederick W. Young, the retiring agent-general for Australia, was recently entertained to luncheon by Australians in London, when a silver salver was presented to him as a token of esteem. Mr. Walter Long, M.P., Secretary for the Colonies, presided, and among those present were Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia; Sir John McCall, Agent-General for Tasmania; Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand; and Mr. W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for South Africa. In his speech Mr. Long declared his conviction that in making war impossible in the future, the British Empire could and should play a greater part than any other community in the world. They must get their backs against the wall, he said, and let nothing deflect them from their purpose of defeating the worst enemy that had ever threatened Christianity and civilization. Continuing, Mr. Long said there must be closer unity within the Empire. Great Britain required to increase her knowledge of imperial possessions and potentialities. That was their future task; today their task was to win the war. In the course of his reply Sir Frederick Young said that if the saying was true that a nation got the kind of government it deserved, he thought the people of Great Britain were somewhat unfortunate, for, on the whole, he thought, the people were better than the governments which had tried to lead them.

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PANAMA CITIES CLOSED TO TROOPS

Reason for the Ruling Is Believed to Be the Prevalence of Vice and Liquor Resorts

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—An order prohibiting United States soldiers and sailors from leaving the Canal Zone to enter the cities of Panama and Colon has been published in the local papers. The reasons for this order are not given, but will probably appear shortly. It is commonly believed that it is the result of the widespread liquor and vice resorts in the two Panamanian cities immediately adjoining the zone where several of the army and navy camps are located.

The Panama Government obtains a large part of its revenue from these resorts, and has never shown any disposition to cooperate with the United States in its policy of a dry and clean zone. The consequence has been that canal employees, and soldiers and sailors, find everything that has been condemned in the states flourishing "across the line."

The plain remedy has been applied, and whatever the motive back of the order, the result will be the same—the vicious trade will lose, and the Americans will not be subject to its influence. The zone police are so eminently efficient that they are not likely much bootlegging will follow to defeat the ends of the order.

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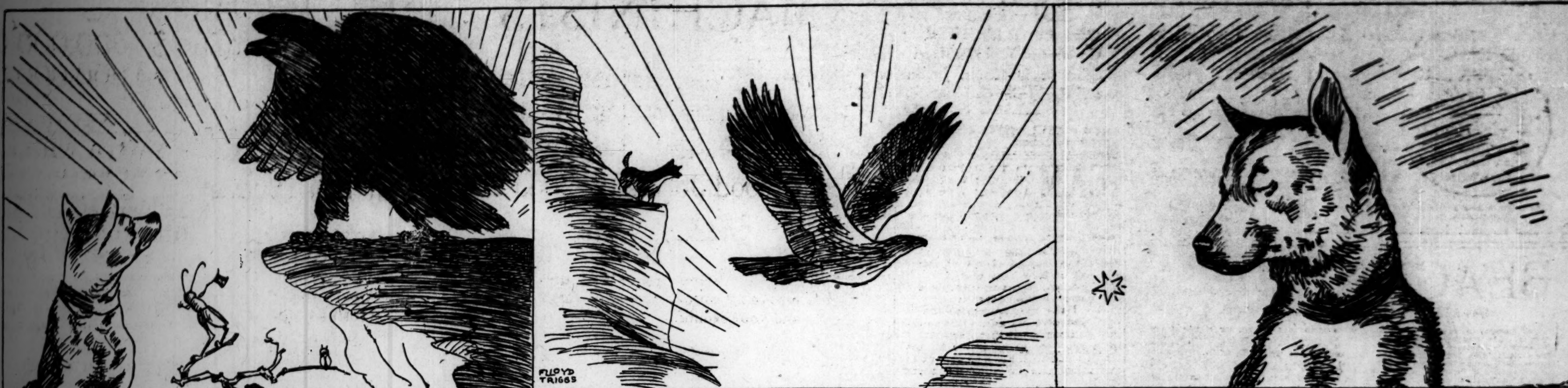
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Which the Slumbering Dingo Takes a Flight With Aquila, the Sky Eagle



Our Mr. Grasshopper, accompanied by Dingo, had climbed the side of the mountain to a spot from which, as soon as the shadows of evening permitted, they hoped to get a better view of the stars than that allowed by the lower levels of the fields below. Dingo, formerly a wild dog, had been picked up by Grasshopper and the Busyville Bees while they were traveling through Australia, and he resembled in a general way an ordinary yellow dog, being somewhat wolf-like as to head and ears. He possessed, nevertheless, a sunny disposition and he always took a deep interest in every-

thing which came his way. He had just composed himself to rest after his hard climb, when he became aware of a shadow which seemed to drop from the sky and settle itself upon a ledge of rock close by.

"Aquila, the eagle!" exclaimed Dingo, who had learned a little Latin since beginning to study the stars. "And he is trying to look like his picture on the American half dollar."

"I never thought he could do it," commented Grasshopper.

The great bird, having settled himself on his rocky perch, now turned and seemed to be intently searching

the eastern sky. "I am looking for my constellation to appear," he explained, noticing that the little dog was watching him. "The constellation of Aquila, the Eagle, is about to rise. If you watch, you will see it." Then the eagle spread his wings and slowly and, apparently, without effort, floated away through the air.

"Now he looks like his picture on the quarter dollar," was Mr. Grasshopper's comment.

"I wish I could fly," said Dingo. The little dog watched the eagle until he disappeared in the dusk. He began to watch the eastern sky for the

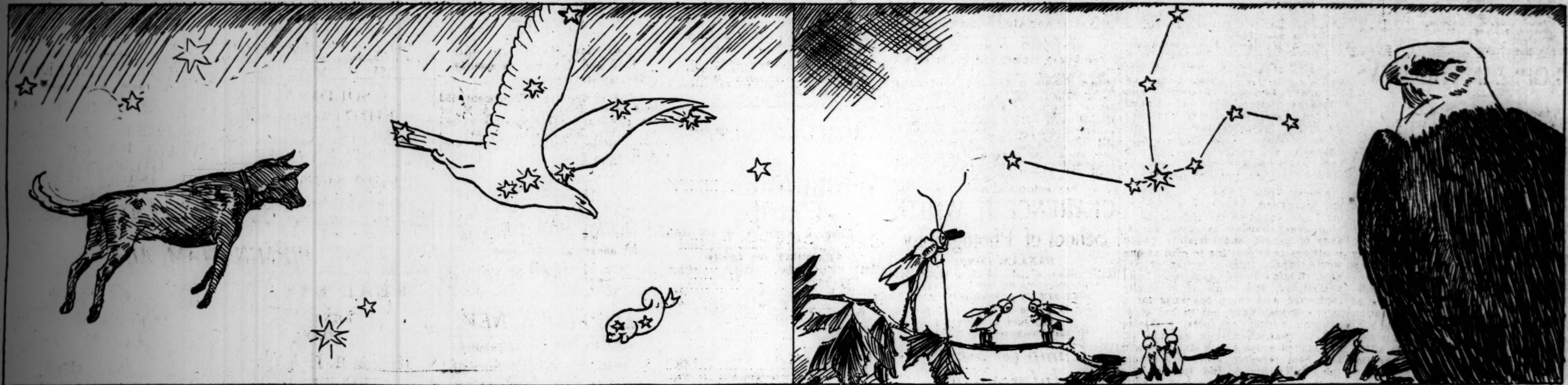
rising of the constellation; but presently, as he sat watching, his head began to nod, his eyes closed and he fell asleep. Now some things which are difficult to do when one is awake are often easy to do when one is asleep. So Dingo, sleeping, found himself floating off into space as easily as the soaring eagle. He found that he could go up or down at will, without the least bodily effort. It was very pleasant. For a while he floated this way and that, just to try his powers; then, suddenly noticing the constellation of Aquila rising in the eastern skies, he shot off in that direction, de-

termined to secure an interview with the eagle of the stars.

When Dingo awoke, he was able to tell Grasshopper all about the constellation. The mapping of the stars into constellations, he said, had been done so long ago that no one was able to tell just when. Some said the Chaldeans were the first to map the stars; some said the Egyptians. The original constellations were 48 in number, forming the oldest picture-book in the world. Aquila was one of the original 48, and was represented, usually, as a flying eagle, although in one of the early Egyptian charts it appeared as

an eagle with outstretched wings, perched upon a mountain top. The constellation made its appearance in June and was in view until December, and its chief star was the beautiful Altair, which, flanked on either side by an attendant star, might be seen at about 3 o'clock of a June evening, advancing with the other stars of Aquila up the white pathway of the Milky Way. Altair, Aquila had told Dingo, was a young sun, actually giving 10 times more light than our own sun, but so much farther away that it appeared merely as a point of light. Altair, moreover, was approaching the earth at the rate of about 27

miles a second. When Dingo made this statement, our Mr. Grasshopper looked apprehensively at the star and prepared to dodge; whereat Dingo hastened to assure him that Altair was still so far away that, even at the rate of 27 miles a second, it would take over a hundred thousand years for the star to reach the place now occupied by us. Just then the bald eagle came back from his trip around the mountain, the Busyville Bees came up, and, with Grasshopper and Dingo, now thoroughly awake, they all watched the ancient constellation of Aquila, the Eagle, climbing the eastern sky.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Plymouth Rock Changes Her Mind

"For my part," said the Bantam Hen, fluttering to a perch near the nest where a comfortable Plymouth Rock was sitting patiently, "I think it's dreadful for you to have to work the way you do, and that silly Peacock strutting about with not a thing to do except to show that ridiculous tail of his."

The Plymouth Rock ruffled her feathers a trifle, and clucked once or twice before replying, "Do you call taking care of a family working?"

"I most certainly do," said the Bantam. "To my knowledge, you've raised three families of your own, besides the one that belonged to Mrs. Duck."

"Yes," admitted the Plymouth Rock, "those children were rather difficult, for they would insist on running off to the water, but I've never considered mine any trouble; in fact, I've rather enjoyed them."

"Well, I think it's about time you did something else," insisted the Bantam. "There's no reason why the barnyard people should do all the work, while others have nothing to do but look at themselves in the pond. I don't wonder they say 'vain as a peacock.' There is no reason in the world why you shouldn't take your place out there on the lawn, too."

"But—would I—would I—look well there?" asked the Plymouth Rock, thinking of the Peacock's rich coloring. "I am very plainly dressed."

"That's all a silly notion. To my mind—and I consider myself quite a judge—you are every bit as beautiful. What could be more charming than your grayish white feathers, each one barred so prettily with bluish black?"

The Plymouth Rock gazed at her plumage with sudden interest.

"And then, too," continued the Bantam, "your long, smooth yellow legs are quite handsome. Of course, I prefer mine as they are," she added, looking down on her own feathered legs and feet. "But yours are quite attractive, far superior to the Peacock's. Why, with your motherly air and lovely plumage, you would be an ornament to any garden. Just think of walking up and down that lovely yellow path that we see from here, and from which we are shut out, the admired of all eyes."

"You are right," said the Plymouth Rock, rising hastily. "I see that I have just been wasting my time here. My place is really in the garden, and, if I try hard, I think I can fly clear over the fence." And with this, she flapped her wings and, with a strange cackle that brought all the rest of the barnyard fowls flocking to see what

the trouble was, she flew over the fence into the Italian garden, and alighted on a marble pedestal, close to where the Peacock was sedately walking up and down with his gorgeous tail feathers spread out to their fullest extent.

"Pon my word!" exclaimed the Peacock, closing up his tail feathers for all the world like a feathered fan, and stopping back the better to inspect the intruder; "what have we here?"

The Plymouth Rock was a trifle upset at this salutation, but she wouldn't let him know it; so she pretended not to notice him, jumped down on to the soft lawn and began to parade up and down, trying her best to copy his stately steps and only succeeding in making a feeble imitation of old Mr. Goose.

The Peacock stood and stared at her with amusement. "And, pray, may I ask what you are doing in my domain, when your place is in the barnyard?"

"That's just it," said the Plymouth Rock; "I'm tired of having my place in the barnyard, so I've decided to come here."

"But you won't be wanted here," the Peacock returned; "you had better go before the gardener finds you. You—er—are really—not an ornament to an Italian garden, you know."

"And why not?" asked the Plymouth Rock. "Could anything be more charming than my grayish white feathers," repeating the Bantam's words, "each one barred with bluish black?"

"Some one," said the Peacock in a kinder tone, "has been putting silly notions in your head, and I wouldn't wonder if it was that little Bantam, who's too small for anything else but to make mischief."

"You're envious of me and think that people won't admire you any more; but you can't drive me away, for I've decided to remain here, and she set busily to work, scratching up a bed of flowers.

"Oh, don't do that!" cried the Peacock; "that is the gardener's choicest bed."

"What's it for, if it's not to scratch in?" asked the Plymouth Rock.

"It's for beauty, the same as everything else in this garden," replied the Peacock; "people admire it, just as they do me. Do you think they'd keep me here, if it wasn't for my beautiful plumage? People say I am vain and silly, always showing off my tail feathers, but I merely do it because they wish to see them. Why, do you know, they do all sorts of things—try

to startle and scare me—just to make me do it. I think it would be much nicer to be in a barnyard, where one didn't have to think of one's clothes all the time; there are lots of things one can't do here. For instance, as I just told you, the flower beds must not be touched, and, while the lawn can be walked on if one steps gently, on no account must I eat my meals there. As for the pond, you can see for yourself that it has a stone coping all around it which prevents one from really enjoying its banks. I am just like one of the statues here—kept merely to look at—and I often peep through the fence and think what jolly times you have in the barnyard, where you can do as you please, and where there are so many to talk to. For here I am all alone, and many times I have thought how happy you must be with all those fluffy little chicks about you. They never would allow a chick in here," he added, sadly.

"I think it would be beautiful to be of as much use in the world as you are."

But the Plymouth Rock didn't wait to answer him; without even thanking the Peacock, which I am sure she should have done, she flew over the fence, and there the Bantam found her later in the day back in her own nest.

"Well, did I ever!" began the Bantam.

"I will thank you," said the Plymouth Rock, somewhat testily, "to go away and leave me alone."

A Child's Fancy

O little flowers, you love me so,
You could not do without me;
O little birds that come and go,
You sing sweet songs about me;
O little moss observed by few,
That round the tree is creeping.
You like my head to rest on you,
When I am idly sleeping.

O rushes by the river side,
You bow when I come near you;
O fish, you leap about with pride,
Because you think I hear you;
O river, you shine clear and bright,
To tempt me to look in you;
O water-lilies, pure and white,
You hope that I shall win you.

O pretty things, you love me so,
I see I must not leave you;
You find it very dull, I know,
I should not like to grieve you.
Don't wrinkle up, you silly moss;
My flowers, you need not shiver;
My little buds, don't rock so cross;
Don't talk so loud, my river.

My Recollectest Thoughts

My recollectest thoughts are those
Which I remember yet;
And bearing on, as you'd suppose,
The things I don't forget.

But my remembrest thoughts are less
Alike than they should be;
A state of things, as you'll confess,
You very seldom see.

And yet the mostest thought I love
Is what no one believes—
That I'm the sole survivor of
The famous Forty Thieves!

—Charles Edward Carryl.

School Life in Burma

Nearly every Burmese boy starts his school life when he is about eight or nine years old, for it is then that he enters the Pongyi Kyauing or monastery school. The Kyauing generally stands a little way apart from the village, and is surrounded by trees and greenery. You can always tell when you are near one by the perfect hubbub of sounds which greet you, for, in a Burmese school all the pupils recite their lesson at the same time and at the top of their voices! Each boy, on entering the school, is given a black wooden slate, on which a part or all of the Burmese alphabet is written. He then learns to shout out the letters one by one; the more noise the better, for, if a pupil stops shouting, it is a sign that he is asleep or in mischief. Some learn more quickly than others, of course, and sometimes it takes a boy a whole year to master the alphabet, with the various combinations of vowel and consonant sounds; for the Burmese alphabet is a complicated affair, as may be seen from its name: "Thin-bon-gyi," which means "great basket of learning."

After the alphabet has been mastered, they all begin to learn to read in the same way; all chanting together after the teacher in the same key, as loudly as possible. This teacher sits cross-legged on a dais, while the pupils crouch round him on their knees, reciting the lesson. When they have learned to read, the writing hour comes, and then they copy out maxims and sentences on to their little blackboards with clumsy steatite pencils. Those who do not do well, have, as a punishment, to take the good writers on their backs, and march up and down the long room with them during the recreation hour.

After hours of reading and writing, it is a pleasant change to play; there are no rough games—only Chin-lon, or Burmese football, played with a small wicker ball; and Gonn-yinbo, a sort of mixture of skittles and ninepins.

How Aunt Nannie Met "Chinese" Gordon

"You know, children, that your Uncle Alec and I were living for awhile in Abyssinia, for the careful studying of the great ants which are to be found in the desert sands of that part of the world. Abyssinia isn't in the least like Scotland, where it seems to be always chilly," commented Aunt Nannie, stirring up the coals a bit with the end of her stout boot. "It's always fine and warm there, and in the summer it gets so hot that your uncle used always to insist upon my packing myself off to the mountains for a few

months. It was more comfortable there, but I hated being off by myself, with your uncle back in the town studying as hard as ever he could and always writing away at his book.

"Well, then, it was on a burning afternoon that I first saw 'Chinese' Gordon. I was just going upstairs for a nap, when I thought I heard the soft pad of a camel approaching the house. I turned myself about, went to a window and looked out. Sure enough, there were two camels coming, one before the other, which meant a master and his servant. I went to the door and opened it, for in the Far East people learn to be hospitable, you know. 'We never let a traveler pass without offering him some rest and refreshment. The camels drew up at my door, knelt down, and the servant helped his master to step out of the saddle. It was evident that the master had come a very long way but, although I urged him to stay at my house as long as he cared to, he was at first for going on at once. But the house was cool and delightful after the blinding sunshine outside, and I said again that I hoped he would remain for a bit. 'But, madam,' said the gentleman, in quiet, courteous tones, 'I don't know you and you don't know me, either. It was enough for me that he was an English gentleman in need of just the sort of help which I could offer him and I said so. The gentleman stayed. Every little while, during his stay, he remarked: 'You don't know who I am,' and always I had to admit that I did not.

About Elephants' Tusks

Milk tusks begin to appear with young elephants between the ages of four and five years. In rare cases, they are not wholly visible until the young elephants are about eight years old. Most of the elephants that are seen with circuses are of the Indian or Asiatic race, and of them the male elephants maintain tusks. These are not so large in diameter as are those of African elephants. In the African race, both male and female elephants maintain tusks, usually about the same size in diameter. The number of years required for the growth of African elephants' tusks is about the same as that of the Asiatic elephants. African elephants are, in most cases, very much larger and heavier than the elephants of Asia or India. Another strange difference separates the appearance of African and Asiatic elephants, the ears; African elephants have great round ears which, when laid back, almost touch their flanks, whereas the Asiatic elephants have small ears, so to speak, considering their other proportions. Elephants' tusks are, unless broken off or otherwise destroyed, usually lifetime possessions. Sometimes, when elephants have chanced to lose some of their teeth, their cheeks have an indented look, just as do those of people.

months. It was more comfortable there, but I hated being off by myself, with your uncle back in the town studying as hard as ever he could and always writing away at his book.

"Well, then, it was on a burning afternoon that I first saw 'Chinese' Gordon. I was just going upstairs for a nap, when I thought I heard the soft pad of a camel approaching the house. I turned myself about, went to a window and looked out. Sure enough, there were two camels coming, one before the other, which meant a master and his servant. I went to the door and opened it, for in the Far East people learn to be hospitable, you know. 'We never let a traveler pass without offering him some rest and refreshment. The camels drew up at my door, knelt down, and the servant helped his master to step out of the saddle. It was evident that the master had come a very long way but, although I urged him to stay at my house as long as he cared to, he was at first for going on at once. But the house was cool and delightful after the blinding sunshine outside, and I said again that I hoped he would remain for a bit. 'But, madam,' said the gentleman, in quiet, courteous tones, 'I don't know you and you don't know me, either. It was enough for me that he was an English gentleman in need of just the sort of help which I could offer him and I said so. The gentleman stayed. Every little while, during his stay, he remarked: 'You don't know who I am,' and always I had to admit that I did not.

"The traveler had remarkably little baggage with him, and the only thing which he seemed to care for at all was a tiny pocket Testament, worn and all fingered over, which he carried always in his pocket. Such a gentle person he was, to be far off like that with only his servant, who did not know the country well, and the two camels.

Then, one day, the gentleman said once again: 'But you don't know who I am.' And, like a flash, it came to me who he was and I said: 'Yes, I do; you are 'Chinese' Gordon.' I said it eagerly, and his face lighted up wonderfully; it was a thin face and usually grave.

"So 'Chinese' Gordon and his servant still remained, for the weather was not good for traveling; and, of course, I told the visitor that I was a Scotswoman—indeed, he knew that well enough from my speech. When he was leaving at last, he promised me that the first thing ever he would do when he reached home would be to come straight up to Scotland here and see Granny, tell her how he had

left her daughter and about how kind she had been to the traveler who came here way.

"It was just as 'Chinese' Gordon had promised, too. It was to Granny that he came straight away after leaving the ship, before even he saw the King and received his decoration. Granny was so pleased, of course, both at hearing from me and at meeting such a famous man. She asked him to stay to tea with her and baked him some of her best pancakes; and Gordon stayed and talked kindly with her and answered every one of her questions. Then he went away to the King, at the great palace in London. And that's how I happened to know 'Chinese' Gordon; I was always glad that I went away up into the mountains that year, for it was so that I could be of use to a fellow-countryman."

"Auntie Nannie," piped a little voice from the other side of the grate, "I don't know who 'Chinese' Gordon was. Who was he?"

"Well, dear, don't you know? He was a simple Englishman who went out to China and helped to put down a rebellion which was threatening there among the people. He was in the employ of the Chinese Government, and, with English and American officers under him, he led a great Chinese army and so saved the Empire from destruction. Later on he held many important positions in the East, too. He was twice Governor of the Sudan and, during this time, there was a rebellion of the Moslems against him. Gordon was at Khartoum, on the River Nile, and there he was surrounded and besieged. The gallant fight put up by this famous English 'Chinese' Gordon has always been one of the glories of Britain's history. When you grow a little older, you will read much about 'Chinese' Gordon, and you'll remember, then, how your Aunt Nannie once met this great man."

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Courses ordinarily begun in the Fall.J. W. BLAISDELL, Principal
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Boarding and Day School
for Boys and GirlsAn unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the
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Millview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Here are
the athletic fields, tennis courts and playgrounds; here the pupils enjoy all outdoor
games, both summer and winter sports. Day students are called for and sent home
by automobile if desired. Country day students are taken to and from the school
term by automobile. Country day students may be made for taking children throughout
the summer at Millview.
For the Girls—Household Arts—cooking, home care, furnishing and decoration—
gardening and horticulture.
For the Boys—Manual training, carpentry, forestry and gardening.
For Boys and Girls—Nature study, music, kindergarten, primary, intermediate,
academic and college preparatory courses.
College trained leaders, who are sympathetic with the individual girl and boy.
For illustrated booklet address MRS. ALICE H. ANDREW, Principal.BLAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

SUMMER SESSION (JULY-SEPTEMBER)

An Opportunity for Your Boy
This school has solved the problem of the
summer vacation for the parent. If your boy
has fallen behind in his studies during the
school year he can easily make up the work
at our Summer School. Our faculty is com-
posed of teachers of experience who under-
stand how to prepare boys for college. Each
boy receives from two to three hours of in-
struction each day. Our classes are limited
to five boys, consequently the progress is
very rapid. Two years of regular school
work may be covered in the Summer and
Winter sessions. Consequently boys ap-
proaching draft age may be rapidly prepared
for college.There are facilities for baseball, tennis,
boating and swimming. The boys lead an
outdoor life and are kept in excellent train-
ing. Each boy receives military training
under experts. Daily drills and target
practice will be part of the regular routine.
Lakewood is well known for delightful
of the climate. It is cool in summer, being
only a few miles from the Atlantic coast.
Reservations should be made early in sea-
son. Rate is \$250.
If you have a boy from 12 to 18 years
of age you will be interested in our new
booklet. Address Secretary.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Henry John Cody, D. D., LL. D., new
Minister of Education in the Province
of Ontario, is a leading Toronto cler-
gyman of the Church of England in
Canada, and a teacher of systematic
theology in Wycliffe College. He is a
native of Ontario and was educated
in its schools and at the University
of Toronto, of which institution he
has since become a Senate member.
On all the important boards of his
church in the Dominion he has served
with distinction, as well with many
civil organizations. In 1914-15 he was
a member of the Ontario Govern-
ment's Commission on Unemployment.
He takes his new position at the
head of the ministry of education at
the solicitation of the Prime Min-
ister, Mr. Bennett, because of his own
sense of the importance of the situa-
tion which the Province and the Do-
minion alike face, now that war is
on and reconstruction is to follow.
He will stand for a higher wage scale
for the teachers, for more attention
to technical and vocational training,
and for the instillation of moral and
patriotic ideals.**Clarence H. Mackay** of New York
City, who, as president of the Postal
Telegraph Company, has given a
pledge that the company will conform
to the decision of the National War
Labor Board adverse to the com-
pany's prior hostile attitude toward
union labor, is one of the major fig-
ures in the capitalistic world that
gets its main income from control of
cables and telegraph lines. His rela-
tions with James Gordon Bennett, of
the New York Herald, were very inti-
mate while Mr. Bennett was in power.
Mr. Mackay has been a generous
patron of the opera and the "new
theater" projects in New York City,
and he showed his patriotism, a few
years ago, by standing sponsor for
and acting as treasurer of the asso-
ciation which bought the farm, in
Kentucky, on which Abraham Lin-
coln was born, and also secured the
cabin in which the future President
lived.**Paul Manship** of New York City,
whose medals made for the French
Heroes Fund and for the Red Cross
Society, as well as for other orga-
nizations assembled to succor the
needy in Europe and aid the Ameri-
can cause, is a sculptor of much
originality and vigor, whose reputa-
tion has been growing rapidly of late
years. He was born and grew up in
St. Paul, Minn., and had his first
training in art in the local institute,
from which he went to the Pennsylv-
ania Academy of Fine Arts, at Phila-
delphia, and then to the American
Academy in Rome. He has been a
steady exhibitor and fortunate prize
winner at the best of the American
exhibitions, and his works have been
bought for the most critical of the
museums, East and West.**Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague**,
professor of banking and finance at
Harvard University, who is openly
advocating in the press and at hear-
ings before committees in Washing-
ton, the most advanced and inclusive
forms of taxation of luxuries and un-
earned incomes, is a Harvard-edu-
cated scholar, who, after graduation in
1894, pursued further studies, and in
1900 joined the faculty of the univer-
sity as an instructor in economics.
This work was continued until, in
1905, he went to Japan to teach eco-
nomics in the Imperial University at
Tokyo. There he was stationed until
1908, when he returned to Cambridge
and rejoined the Harvard faculty,
specializing in banking and finance.
In 1913 he was made a full professor

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The Hawthorne Club country house
at Wellesley, which opened last
month for week ends and work in the
garden, will soon be wide open for the
summer and filled with children. Next
Friday a group of assistants at the
High School of Practical Arts is to
occupy the house for the week end.Ellis Memorial's country house at
Sharon opened on Saturday for a
reunion of the Associates Club. This
club is composed of women who were
actively identified with the house for
a given length of time several years
ago.Following the regular session,
which closes June 30, a summer
course of six weeks will begin at the
Music School Settlement.
Morning, afternoon and evening.
Lincoln House will have something
good to offer all through the summer.
The school is to open the first of July.
The vacation house at Osterville on
the Cape opens on June 24. Week-end
trips to the house at North Weymouth
began on Saturday.Window box or roof gardening at
home, real gardening on near-by
plots, and more ambitious projects at
Franklin Park and Winthrop, all these
standing back of and will help the
residents of the North End to carry
through successfully this summer.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn.—The Connec-
ticut State Board of Education has
issued a pamphlet calling attention to
the opportunities it offers the youth of
the State in the way of education that
shall fit them to give definite service
to their country at this time of special
need. The pamphlet calls attention to
its mold loft and shipbuilding course
for apprentices, putting them in the
way of direct employment on govern-
ment ships. General machinist and
carpentry trades also are offered the
boys of Connecticut. For the girls
there are textiles and homemaking
courses.Cincinnati
Conservatory of MusicCLARA BAHR, Founderess
Half a century in the front rank of
American Music Schools. Unsurpassed in
faculty and equipment. Normal, Artist, and
Master Departments. Exceptional advan-
tages for post-graduate and repertoire work.
Orchestral Training. Department of Opera.
Expression, Languages, Literature, Public
School Music, for grades and teachers.
Students enrolled at any time.
Attractively appointed residence buildings.
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SCHOOL for GIRLS36 Concord Avenue, CAMBRIDGE
Intensive work in accordance
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College preparatory and general
courses leading to diploma.
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MARY E. HASKELL, PrincipalTHE PRINCIPIA
A School for Character Building
CO-EDUCATIONALThis school affords a thorough academic
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from kindergarten to college entrance
and two years of college work. College
classes and a large faculty of college
trained specialists make much individ-
ual work a valuable feature. Military
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Building with well equipped laboratories.
Domestic Science course with full equipment.
Heavy endowment makes charges very reason-
able. Admissions welcome all summer, 25 miles
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ing Schools (or Camps) in United States.
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A Home School Located in the North Berkeley
Hills Overlooking San Francisco Bay
This school offers complete course of study
from Primary Preparatory through High School.
A limited number of Boarding Pupils can be
accommodated.REAL ESTATE MEN
MEET IN ST. LOUISSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—More than 2000
delegates from all parts of the United
States and Canada met here today in
the eleventh annual convention of
the National Association of Real Estate
Brokers. It will be strictly a business
session, social features being
eliminated because of the war. For
the first time in the association's history
delegates will pay a fee of \$5.Governor Gardner of Missouri will
welcome the delegates, and Governor
Lowden of Illinois will deliver a war
address on Wednesday.
The subjects of the rent, profiteering,
dealing with enemy all property,
and colonization schemes for returned
soldiers will be dealt with by the
realty men and government officials.
An effort will be made to launch leg-
islation looking to the regulation or
licensing of real estate brokers. Rec-
ognition of the demand in large cities
for small acreages where residents of
moderate means can have an acre or
two of ground for gardening purposes
will be considered. Joseph R. Murphy
of the Allen Property Bureau, Wash-
ington, D. C., will describe the work-
ings of the greatest trust company in
history now handling alien property.

WAGE SCALE INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The new wage
scale recently presented to Mayor
Peters by the City Firemen's Union
was indorsed Sunday by the Central
Labor Union and a committee from the
Central Union was appointed to as-
sist the firemen in attaining the in-
creased salary. A number of men are
said to have resigned to enter private
employment at higher wages. It was
brought out at a meeting that a new
man entering the service gets a sal-
ary of \$300 a year and must spend at
the start \$140 for a uniform and equip-
ment, leaving him but \$160, or a
weekly wage of \$14.60.

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MACHINISTS

Operators for Lathes—Planers
Boring Mills—Milling Machines
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Get a Good Job with Good Pay
Steady WorkOver a million and a half dollars
are being spent on houses for you
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PAPER RULER WANTED—Competent man
accustomed to all kinds of job work. ADKINS
PRINTING CO., 66 Church St., New Britain,
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In the Valley of Virginia, famed for the
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CampsOn adjoining properties in the most
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VERMONT, for Adults
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For Boys For GirlsAll the best and some unusual features.
Tents, bungalows, cottages, ill. book.
S. G. DAVIDSON, A. M., Litt. D.,
Tamworth, N. H.Rosemary Mundy Announces the
Opening of An Art School
to be conducted in connection with the White
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Instruction in drawing and painting from the
living model posed out of doors among the
mountains—and in landscape painting from
nature. For further particulars, address MRS.
FALBOT MUNDY, 208 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.Conductors, Motormen
and BrakemenThe Boston Elevated Railway
CompanyNeeds Men between the ages
of 18 and 50 who can qualify
for car service.Apply to Supt. of Employment, 153
Milk Street, Boston, 8 to 11 A. M., or
the company's representative at the
U. S. War Employment Bureau, 53
Canal Street, Boston, between 8:30
A. M. and 4 P. M.

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MAN ABOVE DRAFT AGE, WHO
HAS ALREADY DEMONSTRATED
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Values that satisfy. Service that pleases.
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OLDEST BANK IN STATECapital and Surplus \$ 600,000.00
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Eat Chism Quality
ICE CREAMRENO, NEVADA
THE CAFETERIA
203 N. Virginia Street, RENO, NEVADATAKE IT HOME HOT
Our Delicatessen saves gas and laborWALL PAPER, PAINTS
OILS AND GLASSWHOLESALE AND RETAIL
The Reliable House
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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.Everything for the
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE STRANGER ON
"WHAT IS ART?"

On a pneumatic-tired automobile seating 11 passengers, the Stranger, in the course of an extremely hot afternoon, realized that he was answering the unanswerable question—"What is Art?" At any rate, he decided, quite to his own satisfaction—What Art is Not.

The bulky automobile was conveying 11 opimathic (opimathy—education late in life) passengers through historic Boston, Cambridge (learning), Lexington (battles), Concord (transcendentalism), Waltham (watches), Walden (pond) and back to Boston over the Harvard Bridge, from which, as the eyes sweep around to the State House, may be seen, in contour and color, one of the most beautiful architectural sights certainly in New England, perhaps in the world.

From the roof of the awning, above the driver's head, hung a megaphone. Into this he roared information, but the automobile went so quickly, and the objects of interest were so plentiful, that had not the Stranger kept a level head he might easily have thought that the handsome Ford Motor Works building was Mrs. Jack Gardner's Venetian palace, and admired it accordingly. He remained tranquil, in spite of the heat and the opimathic excitement, until they passed the Lexington Town Hall. What followed may be stated in dialogue form.

Gay Driver—In that building, ladies and gentlemen, is one of the finest pictures in the world. It goes by the title of "The Dawn of Freedom."

Sour Stranger (pricking his ears)—Dear me, that's very interesting. You really consider it one of the finest pictures in the world?

Gay Driver—That's what I said.

Sour Stranger—Pray, who was the artist?

Gay Driver—There you have me. I haven't seen the picture myself, but what I say, I say. "The Dawn of Freedom" is one of the finest pictures in the world. Mind your head. This is leafy June.

The automobile stops. The driver alights and pushes and taps prominent portions of the engine. He resumes his seat. The automobile groans, grunts, leaps forward.

Sour Stranger (resuming)—What do you do if any of your passengers question the information you give them? Do they ever argue with you?

Gay Driver—Once in a while.

Sour Stranger—A megaphone is not conducive to argument. I presume that you agree with Whistler, who, when there were any signs of dissent from a group gathered about him, would say: "I'm not arguing with you. I'm telling you."

Gay Driver (attending strictly to business)—This is the Parker Bowlder, where the Minutemen were lined up. It is inscribed with the words "The Dawn of Freedom," and they mean to have a let's begin here.

The Stranger, rightly or wrongly, did not pay much attention to the Parker Bowlder, or the house where John Hancock and Samuel Adams slept; he was regretting, and even becoming a trifle cross, at the publicity of the incorrect art statement he had just heard.

"Every morning and afternoon through the season," he reflected, "an average of 10 well-disposed people are told that 'The Dawn of Freedom' is one of the finest pictures in the world. They believe it because they do not take the trouble to question the information. In a proper state of society such an error, even on a hot afternoon in June, would not be allowed. You may say that I am fretting over a trifle, that this untruth is unimportant, but it is just this indifference to truth that explains the public apathy to art. The public is too content to accept the proposition that it is not being argued with; it is being told. I am troubled."

The Stranger's troubles were not yet over. When the pneumatic-tired automobile reached the Old North Bridge at Concord, where "the embattled farmers stood, and fired the shot heard 'round the world," he and his opimathic companions were allowed 10 minutes for refreshment (lemonade and grape juice) and meditation. He was touched, poignantly touched, to see the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes entwined on the humble little memorial to the British soldiers who fell on April 19, 1775. On the rough stone he spelled out this inscription:

They came three thousand miles and died To keep the Past upon its throne; Unheard beyond the ocean tide, Their English Mother made her moan.

That is well said. The Stranger felt good again. But when, after examining Daniel C. French's excellent statue of the "Minuteman," he purchased a pretty handbook prepared by the secretary of the Concord Anti-Quarian Society, suddenly he became indignant again. Yet everything seemed conducive to repose and serenity, for he was reclining under a tree, and it was Sunday afternoon, and the breeze were those of young spring. What disturbed him was this sentence: "The bronze statue of the 'Minuteman' is the most artistic statue that stands out of doors in America." He leapt to his feet. He was again indignant. "That's another untruth," he cried to the sylvan background. "There is 'Sherman' and 'Lincoln' and 'Farragut' and 'Shaw' and 'Nathan Hale' and a dozen others. What is the art world coming to?"

On the way home he gave but a glance to Lake Walden and quite ignored Waltham and Watertown. He was revolving in his mind the ignorance of the world in regard to art, and the sheep-like acquiescence with which the lay community accepts all it is told, anywhere, from anybody, about art. He recalled his own case, how, as a boy, through the stupidity

of an uncle, he had become quite indifferent to sculpture until he was grown up and capable of looking, thinking and reasoning for himself. This well-meaning but ignorant uncle, whose chief virtue was that he was a Free Trader, was taking his nephew for a walk through that dull and drab section of London, known as Kentish Town. He paused before the statue of Richard Cobden and raising his hat said: "A great man, my boy, and a great work of art." Now this statue of Richard Cobden happens to be one of the most commonplace Victorian statues that rise in ugly isolation in the streets of London. It has not the slightest pretension to be ranked as a work of art. It is a mere mason's effigy masquerading as art. The uncle, worthy man, thought that because Cobden was a great Free Trader, and because his statue had been placed in an important thoroughfare by an important "body of subscribers," therefore it was an important work of art, as thousands have thought since. The effect upon the boy was this. "If that is great sculpture," he thought, "I don't like sculpture." So he avoided effigies in stone and bronze, and it was years before the awakening came. That was due to the fact that, on a Lord Mayor's procession day, he was packed, like a sardine, in the crowd just in front of Le Sueur's statue of Charles I at Charing Cross, London. Unable to turn either to the right or to the left, he was forced to rivet his gaze on the statue. He forgot all about the Lord Mayor in realizing, against his will, what a great and beautiful work of art this statue of King Charles by Le Sueur is. From that day he became a student of sculpture.

The loveliness of the view of Old Boston from the Harvard Bridge restored the Stranger's serenity. Clouds had softened the splendor of the militant sun, a haze had crept up, mystery had descended upon the buildings that creep and cling dutifully to the curving Charles. He thought of Whistler and he knew that it was Whistler's "Ten O'Clock" that first gave him insight into what art really is. To many the evening is marked with a white stone when, on Feb. 20, 1885, at 10 p. m., Whistler first delivered his "Ten O'Clock" in a room in Prince's Hall "to the upper circle of Art and Intellect."

When the lecture was printed there were many who learnt by heart much of it, if not the whole of it, and to many fervid students and dilettantes, including the Stranger, it answered the question—"What is Art?" Tolstoy muddled the inquiry with ethics. Whistler went to the core—straight.

The salient passages still stream up, unforgettably, through memory—"Art is a goddess of dainty thought—reticent of habit—abjuring all obviousness, purposing in no way to better others. She is, withal, selfishly occupied with her own perfection only."

Listen! There never was an artistic period. There never was an Art-loving nation. . . . To say to the painter that Nature is to be taken as she is, is to say to the player that he may sit on the piano. . . . Through his (the artist's) brain, as through the last alembic, is distilled the refined essence of that thought which began with the gods, and which they, have left him to carry out. . . .

Art happens—no novel is safe from it. . . . Art and Joy go together, with bold openness, and high head, and ready hand, fearing naught and dreading no exposure. . . . Art is limited to the infinite, and beginning there cannot progress. . . . The story of the beautiful is already complete—hewn in the marbles of the Parthenon—and brooded, with the birds, upon the fan of Hokusai—at the foot of Fujiyama.

And is there something more, something else that increasing understanding has brought to the answering of the question, "What is Art?"

Yes, first, the artist must perfect his technique, without haste, without rest. It must always be ready, in perfect working order, for the great moment. When is the great moment? Walt Whitman said, "I loaf and invite my soul." An English poet called it waiting for the visitation of the muse.

But the technique must be there, wrought out in agony and joy, ready for the visitation, and the artist must be in tune. Otherwise, the muse will keep him waiting in vain. —Q. R.

THE TWO WAR
SALONS IN PARIS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent.

PARIS, France.—A great deal has been said lately about the revival of art and letters which, according to certain optimists, the war would bring about. And on hearing that the first Salon organized since the outbreak of hostilities was to open on May 1, the public revealed an extreme and frank curiosity to ascertain whether war had really brought about the promised change. After having conscientiously examined the numerous paintings and sculptures exhibited in the Petit Palais—for the rival societies of the Artistes Français and of the Beaux Arts have forgotten their past dissensions and are fraternizing in a true "Union Sacrée" spirit—the public was heard to heave a deep sigh, whether of content or disappointment it is difficult to say.

One fact, however, is certain. Nothing is changed! Each artist has continued to work in his accustomed groove, whilst revealing a decided and most distressing lack of effort and genius. This War Salon resembles all its predecessors in a most discouraging way. It gives one the impression that during the last four years artists have been overwhelmed by present events. Those who have resumed their work seem to have carefully avoided having any part in the enthusiasm, hopes and sorrows reigning through the land, preferring to confine themselves to their narrow and



Main hall of the new Pierpont Morgan wing, Metropolitan Museum, New York

PEOPLE RECEIVE THE
MORGAN TREASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Adjustment of historical perspective will be required, and months and years of detailed study, for anything like a comprehensive appreciation of the vast and varied accumulation of art treasures now permanently installed in the several galleries of the new Pierpont Morgan wing of the Metropolitan Museum's decorative arts department, this week opened to the public. These trophies of a lifetime, rich in artistic adventure among the heirlooms surviving from the Merovingian, early Christian, Byzantine, medieval and Renaissance periods of European civilization, have been given practically en bloc by the Morgans, father and son, "for the instruction and pleasure of the American people."

Such instruction and pleasure could not possibly come at a more opportune moment. Without considering now the inestimable value of the exhibition as a stimulus to native industrial design, what an experience it is to step from the turmoil of our harassed Twentieth Century into the changeless solemn splendor of a Gothic cathedral! For while the secular and luxurious tastes of the times recalled are adequately represented, still the whole general aspect and atmosphere of the principal galleries are ecclesiastical.

The mere costliness of these unique collections of tapestries, carvings, ivories, enamels, jewelry, and objects in gold and silver, is something to be wondered at, and henceforth they can scarcely be rivaled, even at similar colossal expenditures. If the many millions of dollars representing their original cost to Mr. Morgan were placed without restriction at the disposal of an institution or an individual connoisseur-collector today, they would fall short of any possibility of purchasing many of the rarities which Morgan means and enterprise managed to secure in years gone by, but of which no known duplicates exist, and which seldom or never come into the dealers' control.

Of such, for example, are the precious Byzantine enamels from the Suenigordskol collection—medallions, panels, jewelry and reliquaries—more than a score in all, and every one a marvel. For presenting a single piece out of this group to the Louvre of Paris, Mr. Morgan received special honors from the French Government, and his gift was installed as a gem of the arts decoratits section.

Whilst awaiting the two elaborate handbooks which the museum is preparing, visitors may spend many a delightful hour in picking out for themselves—with the aid of the brief guide which Curator Joseph Breck has compiled for the occasion of the opening—objects of special, direct or personal appeal from amongst the hundreds, yes, thousands, arranged in subtle harmonious sequence in the silk-lined cases and along walls covered with rough-coat plaster tinted in neutral tones with water color and lighted through antique stained-glass windows, giving the cloistral atmosphere. Here is a tiny reliquary, glowing

accustomed vision of life. War seems to have taught them nothing. Not, perhaps, that they should have tried to paint the war. But was it not natural to presume that they would have acquired a higher inspiration, which would have infused into them a new ardor, new strength, new poetry?

But nothing is changed. The majority of the artists who exhibit at the Salon do not seem to have grasped the great truths of the war. Perhaps they have willfully misunderstood them? Be that as it may, M. Calbet still depicts pink and white women in the midst of pink and white roses; M. Adam Styka shows some Algerian impressions with crude color effects; M. Aubertin has some followers of Isadora Duncan capering about against a very idyllic landscape; M. Aman-Jean shows us a "Balladine" which is supposed to be advanced both as to idea and execution, but which is merely amusing; M. Albert Besnard has a sketch of a little Rumanian Princess, and there is an atmosphere of light-hearted joyousness about this picture characteristic of his youthful model; Mlle. Marguerite Jeanne Carpentier's "Sous l'Arche" contains some intense color effects, whilst "A Garden Under the Snow," by Eugene Chigot, is a repetition of innumerable predecessors from the brush of this artist. "Civil Prisoners in the North" is a fine black and white sketch, by Forain, presented with his characteristic vigor, whilst Helleu has portrayed a charmingly pretty blonde young person in delicate shades of beige and brown, with his customary skill of "peindre à la mode," and M. Maurice Lobbe has pictured once more the luminously mellow effects of the interior of Notre Dame.

It is only just, however, to mention some fine portraits. Cayron's portrait of Mlle. Berthe Cerny, the great actress of the Comédie Française, is both vigorous, sincere and subtle in interpretation; Auguste Leroux's portrait of Deszarois, the young aviator, is as strong, frank and simple as the model himself; Hubert Echeverry has sent in two fine contributions: the portrait of a young woman of much delicacy of expression and coloring, and the portrait of M. Henri Carolsade, a really strong work.

Two vast compositions called "The Sea," by Auguste Matisse, are much discussed and criticized for their daring coloring and execution; Le Morand, the Breton painter, exhibits his sketch for his composition for the ceiling of the Théâtre de Rennes, in which are blended all the colors of Brittany—the blue of the sea and sky, the purple of the heather and the yellow of the broom. M. Bonnat has contributed two impeccable portraits; this year his models are attired in military garb, as befits the occasion, a Red Cross nurse and an officer. Elizabeth Nourse shows us some little "Bretonnes."

M. Albert Flameng has not feared to sign two vast compositions, the one entitled "The Saviour," the other representing an episode of the Battle of Champagne in 1915. From a technical point of view, these works, no doubt, are interesting. M. Calbet, who has a decided weakness for floral backgrounds, also wished to paint a war picture, and took as his subject the little boy with the wooden gun, who was shot down by the Germans at Senlis. M. Jules Joets has portrayed Sir Douglas Haig with a certain mastery of touch. M. Cormon has been satisfied with two

small panels, in which he depicts some almost prehistoric war pictures, in which we see the Huns advancing across the plain, around their massive-wheeled chariots, and assembled about a large bonfire in the depths of a cave.

"The Infirrière," by Eliot, is agreeable in sentiment; next to a vivid "Beach Scene" by Gumery the portrait of Mlle. Berthe Lequien, by William Malherbe, is light and dainty. The "Corner of the Battlefield," by Farin, is grim and terrible, whilst Lucien Griveau's village contains a certain poetic charm. "La Marsellaise," by Roll, is uncouth, and somewhat heavy; Lucien Simon's "Breton Racecourse" is a vigorous study in black and green, whilst Henri Bataille's portrait of Mlle. Yvonne de Bray, in which he has followed a daring color scheme in pink and yellow, is a reminder of his brilliant début as a painter before the theater claimed his whole attention.

The most interesting part of the Salon is that reserved to the works of Rodin, Harpignies, Carolus Duran, Degas and Latouche. "Portrait of the Famille," by Degas, representing the painter's sister and niece and Count Benelli, his brother-in-law, is admirably sober in execution, and has been acquired by the French State; "Mlle. Flore dans le Ballet de la Source" is also a fine specimen of the best work of the master painter of ballet dancers; Carolus Duran is represented by several exceedingly fine portraits in which mastery of execution and a keen understanding are allied to a deep artistic sense. It is rather to be regretted that Rodin's genius is only represented by three busts—of the Pope, one of M. Clemence Rodin and one of M. Clemence, Minister of Commerce—which, although extremely interesting, give one but a poor idea of the master's art.

The sculpture section is satisfying as a whole. Among those pieces which attract attention may be mentioned the "Bretonnes," in which Quillivic seems to have personified the mystery of these quaint little persons, the "Rodin," by Paulin—one cannot help admiring the latter's courage—and Toussaint's "Enfant au Chat," which brings a smile. The sculpture section seems to have been more directly influenced by the war than the painting section. Several generals have inspired Messrs. Fabre, Cogné, Desbois and Injalbert with the desire of immortalizing the features of the great chiefs of France. There are no less than four busts of Marshal Joffre. François Sicard's bust of M. Clemenceau is both strong and true. Henri Valette's "Polu," executed at the front, is sincere and stirring. There is something very touching about Henri Pernot's "Petit Réfugié," the little figure clasping tightly to its breast a small doll, its sole possession.

SHIP POSTER COMPETITION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A ship poster competition, with prizes amounting to \$1000, has been opened by the National Service Section, United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, and National Committee of Patriotic Societies, cooperating with the New York Sun, to speed shipbuilding. Awards will be made by a board of judges, of which C. Matlack Price, art critic and author of "Posters," is chairman. Inquiries should be made of the Shipping Board Poster Competition, care of the New York Sun.

with a single ruby like a drop of blood, which was Thomas à Becket's. Another shows a wisp of blond hair, remembered through centuries as that of Mary Magdalene. A third was made to enshrine a bit of the wood which tradition says came from the true cross. In the massive jewelry of the Merovingian and Gallo-Roman periods, including some of unmistakable Egyptian design, one may study the origin of many of the most exquisite forms of modern jewelry. It is amusing to note that the ladies of the declining Roman Empire numbered batpans and "chateaux" holders amongst their little articles of use and vanity. The development of Limoges enamel from cloisonné is one of the innumerable lessons in sumptuous art-craft illustrated by these collections at every turn.

The conspicuous feature of the main hall, which is devoted largely to Gothic sculpture, is the grand retable in alabaster from the archiepiscopal palace in Zaragoza, the most magnificent example of Spanish Gothic carving to be found outside of Spain. Backed with a gorgeous panel of ecclesiastical velvet embroidery that once hung in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican at Rome, this elaborate altarpiece with its highly wrought scenes, in the pure, wax-like stone, from the lives of Saint Paul and Saint Thecla, is now shown, for the first time at its full value. It is led up to, on either side, by two imposing choir stalls of carved oak with double tiers of seats—probably Fifteenth Century Flemish, but they fit in the place admirably. Of Flemish wood sculpture also are the Saint Anne, the Madonna, and Saint Nicholas raising his hand in blessing over three children whom he has just resuscitated. The French Renaissance stone sculpture of the "Education of the Virgin," and the lovely naïve Rosellino "Nativity," in painted terra cotta, are in a way to become objects of universal household familiarity, through picture-reproductions.

In the small gallery of F.5, beyond, to the northward, everything is subordinated to the world-famous "Entombment" and "Pieta" groups from a private chapel of the Château de Biron in southwestern France. These beautiful, poignant and appealing masterpieces of French Gothic sculpture, in their quaint Italianate niches on which the subdued afternoon light, pouring in a mellow flood through stained medieval windows, falls, are of the sort that hitherto have attracted Christendom's art pilgrimages to France and Italy. In the future, they will be increasingly difficult to discover at their ancient shrines, but more frequently installed in the aesthetic treasure houses of the nations, amongst which American museums and galleries are even now becoming of foremost prominence.

For lively contemporaneous human interest, for the sheer sparkle and glitter of rich materials and inimitable craftsmanship, the galleries devoted to Renaissance art of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries are the most bewilderingly attractive section of the new Morgan wing. Chased gold and silver, jewels and crystal against antique emerald, crimson and azure velvet backgrounds; bibelots that may well have meant a king's ransom or a queen's enslavement; marvelous miniature sculpture and boxwood carvings, secular tapestries, and the innumerable worldly frivolous furnishings of bygone piety, luxury and folly, are almost heaped in these artificial caves of Golconda, baring classification.

Here is curious shell-shaped cup by Benvenuto Cellini, carved in Jasper, set in gold, with a jeweled dragon poised on the brim—a companion piece to that other work of the sinister Florentine master, the Rospigliosi cup in the Altman collection. Among the ceramic rarities, one notes seven fine pieces of the coveted Henri II ware, of which there are less than 100 known examples the world over; and two of the very few surviving specimens of the historic Medici porcelain, the earliest ware of this type produced in Europe.

The stained-glass windows from the Abbey of Flavigny in Lorraine, regularly built into the outer walls of the wing, admit subdued daylight that glints fantastically on gold-embroidered altar frontals, cases full of silver-gilt tankards, salvers, jugs, clocks, caskets; clustered Venetian enamels with their gold decoration on grounds of dark blue and white; cabinets and cases crammed with all sorts of small objects in precious or semi-precious material, such as pendants, necklaces, badges, reliquaries, and ecclesiastical "paxes" in niello, and the ornamental metalwork of the great German and Flemish goldsmiths of the Seventeenth Century, still strongly in the Renaissance feeling.

Everything now on the first floor of the Morgan wing is earlier than the Eighteenth Century. The Eighteenth Century and later things, including the furniture and other examples of the French decorative arts given to the museum by Mr. Morgan in 1907, are on the second floor.

The museum's additional important accessions of Renaissance art through purchase from the recently dispersed Bardini collection, and of a pair of gracefully wrought silver cups representing the "Hellenist" period of Greek art, newly lent by J. Pierpont Morgan, ordinarily would demand and deserve the space here devoted to a summary glance of the unprecedented extension and enrichment of a vital branch of the institution. As it is, departments before details.

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SOME VARYING
LONDON SHOWS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The exhibition of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, which has just been opened at the Grosvenor Gallery, differs little in its general character from those which the society has arranged in past years. It includes a good deal of rather erratic effort, in which the main intention is to be unusual at all costs, but there is, as well, some thoroughly sound work which is completely satisfying in its serious originality and in its strength of achievement.

The purpose of the society is chiefly to show things which illustrate the modern movement in its many phases, and as some of these phases are more or less extravagant, it follows as a matter of course that a note of extravagance is to be perceived in its exhibitions. To discuss the eccentric things which appear this year is, however, unnecessary; some, it cannot justly be said, seem to be wasteful departures from good taste, but others are merely attempts to break away from conventions which the younger men consider to be out of date, and against which they feel moved to protest. They carry the protest too far, beyond doubt; but they can at least be credited with good intentions.

Still, it is not in these that the interest of the exhibition lies; it is work like Mr. Anning Bell's delightful color arrangement, "The Garden of the Sleeping Beauty," Mr. D. Y. Cameron's finely designed "Early Spring in Strathmore," Mr. Oliver Hall's solemnly dignified "Malmesbury Abbey" and Mr. Orpen's vigorous character study, "Lieutenant Carroll Carstairs, M. C.," that makes the collection notable; and Mr. J. S. Sargent's portrait of "Viscountess Acheson" is welcome as a technical exercise of a very attractive type.

The last has more gaiety of manner than Mr. Sargent usually affects, but it is not wanting in shrewd observation of character and it is handled with remarkable directness and confidence. Mr. R. W. Allan's "Sea Breezes" is admirably fresh and luminous, an excellent record of nature treated sensitively and with restraint; and there are good qualities of color in Mr. F. H. Newbery's "The Lady of the Carnation." Mr. Tom Robertson, too, is very well represented by his tenderly suggestive picture, "An Errand of Mercy."

Among the water colors and drawings the most memorable come from Mr. Oliver Hall, Mr. Nico Jungman, Mr. W. Russell Flint, and Mr. George Sheringham, whose two fan panels on silk are decorations of exquisite beauty and have, in the highest degree, that charm of invention which distinguishes the whole of his production.

Another exhibition which is dominated throughout by the modern sentiment in art is to be seen at the Goupil Gallery—it presents the collection of Judge Evans, a collector who for a good many years gathered together assiduously the work of the younger men. He bought with unusual judgment, and he had markedly the quality of taste which enabled him to draw the right distinctions between the different types of modern effort. Not many collectors have made so few mistakes or have, while adhering to a certain class of art, covered so wide a ground; not many have brought together a collection of over 200 works with such consistent understanding. There is hardly anything trivial or unimportant in the whole gathering, even the lesser things are sufficiently representative and deserve serious consideration, and of the more conspicuous works many are of the highest possible interest.

For instance, the large canvas, "The Sofa," by Mr. Wilton Steer; the very fine landscape, "Le Riche Bourbonnais," by Mr. W. W. Russell; the admirable modern life subject, "The Valuers," by Mr. Orpen, and the strongly painted interior, "No. 1, Cromwell Gardens," by Mr. Philip Connard, are all achievements of remarkable significance, and there are others by Mr. Walter Sickert, Mr. H. Tonks, Mr. Glynn Philpot, Mr. A. E. John, Mr. C. J. Holmes, and many more painters of the modern school, which have unquestionable claims to attention. A very well chosen series of designs and decorative paintings by Mr. George Sheringham and water colors and drawings by Mr. A. W. Rich, Mr. Francis James, Mr. Charles Conder, Mr. C. M. Pearce, Mr. W. Strang, Mr. Muirhead Bone, Whistler, and Alfred Stevens, to mention a few of the men represented, add greatly to the comprehensiveness and value of the show.

In the galleries of the Fine Art Society two capable painters, Mr. Lamorna Birch and Mr. H. E. Compton, are showing some interesting landscapes in oil and water color. Mr. Lamorna Birch is an artist with a very vigorous command who looks at nature with commendable intelligence and sets down what he sees with decisive power. The breadth and largeness of his work are always worthy of note; and though his statement is generally forcible, he has his technical devices well under control and does not allow his executive power to become extravagant. Mr. Compton is a more gentle artist; he has a delicate sense of color and he seeks for subtleties of effect rather than for vigorous realizations of fact. But there is no lack of freshness or freedom in his handling and his dainty suggestions are quite convincing.

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THE HOME FORUM

Mother's Day

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in France issued an order asking the soldiers to write to their mothers on what is called Mother's Day in the United States. By it the mothers' hearts were comforted, and joy was given to the fathers, relatives, and friends waiting to hear from their loved ones.

The great mother love of God is being felt in this world as never before. It is protecting those on the battlefield; it is lifting the wounded into a place of safety; it provides a hiding place for those in danger at sea, and gives enduring qualities needed by the individual who works for victory to be manifested to human sense. The mental ascension has taken place for the world, and the vision of the risen Christ is the glorious dawn of a new world. The veil of separation and death has been rent for many and a clearer understanding of God has come to those who rarely or never thought of God before.

The greatest human love is mother, and its divine meaning is God. Mother's Day, in its true meaning, is God's Day. God's Day is universal, blessing all mankind with the power of Love which destroys hate. Fear may try to paralyze and poison, revenge to punish and ruin; but the mother love of God will turn every day of darkness into a day of light. Waiting hearts at home are being rewarded by the spiritual victories of those in the war zone who are expressing pure purposes, holy desires, and right ambitions. Mother wit is the language at the front of those who love liberty, whose native intelligence wipes out pessimism. Let the mother heart of humanity join in the words of Mrs. Eddy's hymn, "The Mother's Evening Prayer" (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 197), "Keep Thou my child on upward wing tonight." Mrs. Eddy's love was the real mother love, for it took in the whole of humanity; so strong was it that it uncovered the evil workings of the human mind and showed the way of salvation by the use of the divine Mind.

The following extracts are from letters of an officer to his mother, who is one of Mrs. Eddy's loyal students. Mrs. Eddy knew him as a boy.

"Dearest Mother of Mine: You, like so many others, have a boy 'over there,'

but each of you is different because each of the boys is different. But on the question of coming over here, Mommie, you certainly would not have had him different. For this is a wonderful school, a school where one learns that material things are a dream, a shadow that passes and flies with the sun. Many do not appreciate what they are learning, and of the few that do, fewer acknowledge it; but it is there all the same.

"This growth, which I believe takes place in every single one (otherwise, how comes it that heroes spring up at every opportunity?), is going to change the whole human race. As for myself, surrounded as I know I am with the promise, 'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me,' and tonight by the lesson of Daniel, I have no fear, even of bodily injury. When a person repeatedly passes through danger by which all his thoughts of generations of convention are broken, he forgets the scales that had been fastened to his eyes and looks on a new day, a new life, for earthly things are passed away. It is then, at this heaven-sent opportunity, that a man learns what is real and ceases to realize what is unreal, what he has been taught for generations. This is the regeneration."

Also this, written to his wife, the mother of his five-year-old son:

"A Mother's Day, a day when every mother's son of us is expected to write to his mother and think of her. Every day is Mother's Day, when it comes to thinking about her. How little did we guess what strange things the future held. That there would be so many mothers who would be fathers, too, at any rate for a little while, and what these mothers would learn by these experiences. For you, dear, may have to be a father as well as a mother to baby for a long while to come, and one of my greatest comforts is the knowledge that you will measure up to the job."

Brave words like these consecrate human footsteps to the divine plan. Christian Science mothers, Christian Science soldiers and sailors, the mother love of The Mother Church in Boston takes you under its wings! It gives you freely of that spiritual

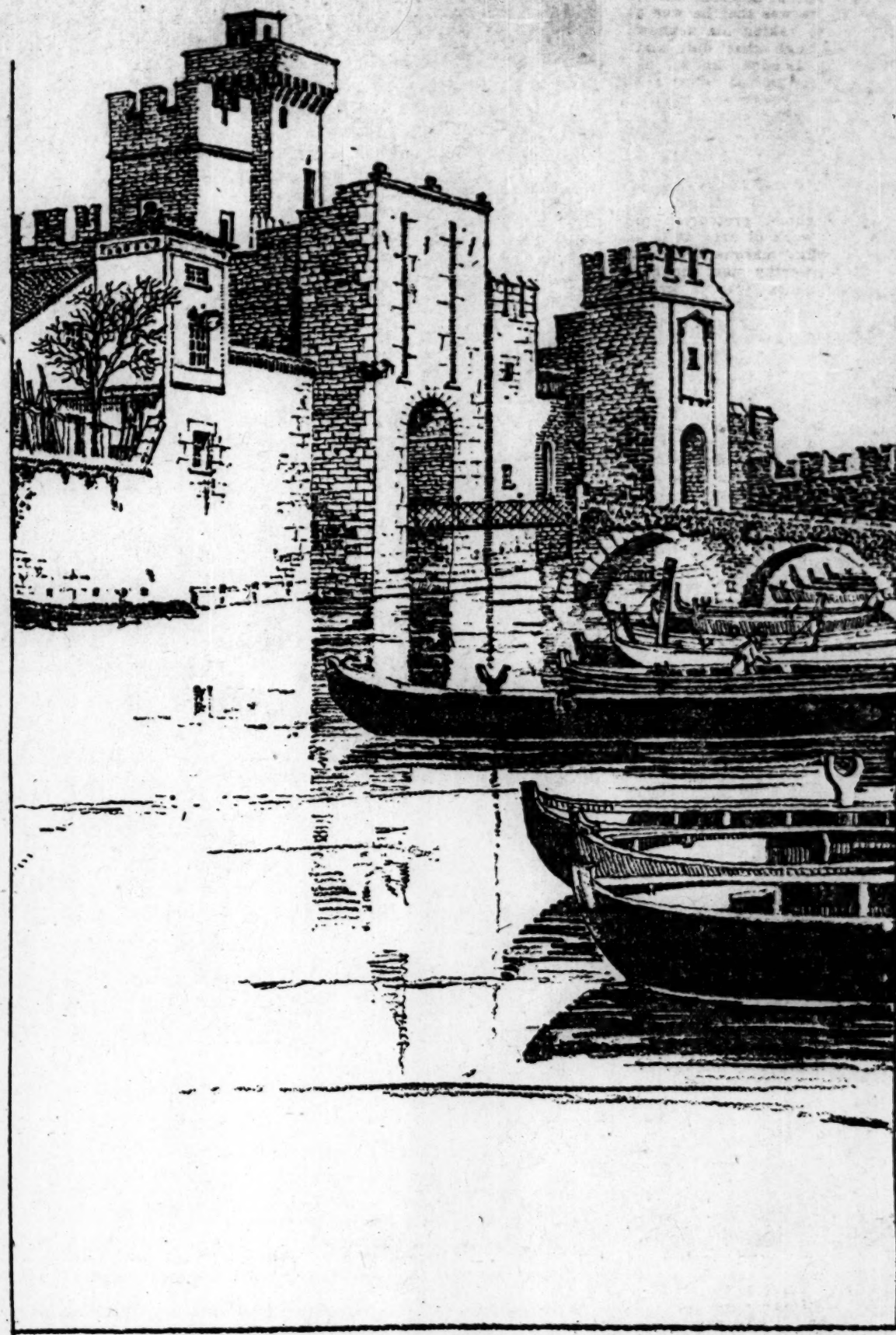
leaven "which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened," thus transforming science, theology and medicine. How wonderful the vision of the woman who had the light of God wherewith to penetrate the hidden corners and uncover the evil which would, if it could, wipe out true spirituality. She writes in the textbook of Christian Science, Science and Health (p. 331): "Life, Truth, and Love constitute the triune Person called God—that is, the triply divine Principle, Love. They represent a trinity in unity, three in one—the same in essence, though multifarious in office: God the Father-Mother; Christ the spiritual idea of oneness; divine Science or the Holy Comforter. These three express in divine Science the threefold, essential nature of the infinite. They also indicate the divine Principle of scientific being, the intelligent relation of God to man and the universe." Thus it will be seen that evil has no power to kill. Life is really indestructible, eternally substantial. The self which seeks self-gain in destroying the innocent may be slow in self-destruction, but the end is inevitable. Those who have learned to turn to God forget self in the vision of the real man, the Christ. Cold and resentful hate yields before the qualities which characterize the motherhood of God. Hypnotic hate, however tenacious it may seem, is eventually swept away by the flood tides of the waters of living Love.

In celebrating Mother's Day the soldiers are therefore turning from the fierce struggle against the elemental forces of human malignity to refresh themselves with divine Love. They are learning that God, Spirit, is the greatest Mother of all, that even the cherished compassion, gentleness, and spiritual endurance of their earthly mothers are but faint human attributes compared with the inextinguishable, all-embracing Love which is God, the complete Father-Mother.

The Kingfisher

(Japanese Hokku)

The kingfisher today
Uses the lake as looking-glass
To plume his wings so gay.
—Rosen (tr. by W. N. Porter).



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Castle of Sirmione on Lake Garda

At its southern end the Lago di Garda leaves the mountains which inclose its narrower northern waters behind it and broadens out to a width of some ten miles. Into the middle of this rounded basin juts the promontory of Sirmione, about half way between the little town of Desenzano, the starting place for the lake steamers, and Peschiera.

"The architects in the early history of America were distinctly modern and closely related in their work to their contemporaries in Europe. Building upon classic forms they seem not only to have inherited traditions but to have religiously adhered to them. I believe that it is because of this that the genuine and naive character of their work, which was of its own period, still lives and has a great charm, though oftentimes wanting in technical skill."

"It is equally true that the life of an epoch must make its impress upon its art and literature; that the art of a people helps to form and model its character. If there is beauty in the plans of our cities, and in the buildings which form our public squares and highways, its good influence will make itself felt upon every passer-by. Beauty in our buildings is an open book of involuntary education and refinement, and it uplifts and ennobles human character—it is a song and sermon without words. It inculcates a true sense of dignity, a sense of respect for tradition, and it makes an atmosphere in its environment which breeds the proper kind of contentment, that kind which stimulates ambition. No form of religious or moral precept, nor indeed any spoken word of man, would obtain which had not been expressed with a true sense of beauty. To eliminate the classics from your university curriculum would be as great a calamity as to teach architecture suppressing the study of the entablature and the column. To know Greek and Latin is, I believe, as much an essential part of a literary education as a true understanding of the classic orders is the beginning of all architectural schooling. These are the foundations upon which the artists in literature and architecture alike build their superstructure."

Tashkent's Many Streams

"Turkestan has four great cities remaining in splendor from the most remote times—Bokhara, Khiva, Samarkand and Tashkent," Stephen Graham says in "Through Russian Central Asia" (1916).

"Tashkent is the capital of Russian Central Asia, and is a well-built city extending over an enormous area. It occupies a space something like a fifth of that which London occupies. There is no crowding anywhere. The houses have in no case more than two stories, and seldom that. There are many public gardens, where you may sit at white-spread tables . . . in the dense shade of thickly foliaged trees. Tashkent is a city on an oasis. It has wonderful vegetation. Along all the streets run brisk streams of fresh water, conducted on the irrigation system from the river. There is a noise all day and all night of running water, so that if you wake in the hush of night and listen to it, you may imagine for a moment that you are living in a village among hills aleak with thousands of cascades and rivulets. "How useful is this water supply to Tashkent! There is no need for water-carts; strong natives are employed with buckets to scoop water from the streams and fling it across the cobbles all day. So effectual is their work that there is never a whiff of dust, and, indeed, it is occasionally necessary to wear galoshes, the streets having been made so muddy. The streams freshen the air, keep down the dust, give life to the lofty poplars of the many avenues, and they are the Muhammadans to wash in before saying their prayers. The streams make the town into the country. As you walk down the paved High Street, and look in at the truly fine shops of Tashkent, your attention may still be diverted by the dainty water wagtail that is nesting near by, and as you wait for the electric tram you observe the small heath butterfly flitting along, as much at home as upon the mountains. At night, whilst all the Russians, in white clothes, parade up and down and go-

lus sang its praises has been recorded by a great English poet in verse which is considerably more musical than Moore's version of the Roman writer's lines:

"And thou fair lake whose water quaffs
The light of heaven like Lydia's sea,
Rejoice, rejoice,—let all that laughs
Abroad, at home laugh out for me."

So Moore has rendered part of Catullus' apostrophe to his favorite lake. The main feature on the little head-

land of Sirmione, with its olive-clad hill, Tennyson's "olive-silvery Sirmio," is the old castle of the Scaligers, that great Veronese family whose crest of a ladder, a play of words on their name, which means staircase or ladder, is such a familiar sight in the town of Verona. At the height of their power the Scaligers ruled far and wide throughout Northern Italy, and among their other possessions was this castle of Sirmione, which, with its quadrangular walls and high square tower is still one of the most imposing of Northern Italian castles.

From the end of the little promontory there is a beautiful view of the lake and its guardian ring of mountains, the beginning, in fact, of that much discussed district known as the Trentino, for although the southern shores of Lake Garda are Italian, the northern are Austrian. There is, however, little or no change in the speech and appearance of the people to mark the transition. At the end of the peninsula on which the castle of Sirmione stands there are the remains of a Roman building which tradition insists was once the country house of Catullus and the spot where he used to write his poems.

He Only Charts the Heavens for Me

He only charts the heavens for me
Who calls himself that upper sea;
His teaching must from knowledge flow
If he would have me with him go.
—Frederick R. Marvin.

Labor Everywhere Welcome

I hear therefore with joy whatever is beginning to be said of the dignity and necessity of labor to every citizen. There is virtue yet in the hoe and the spade, for the learned as well as the unlearned hands. And labor is everywhere welcome; always we are invited to work.—Emerson.

No, I Was Not Disappointed in Wordsworth

"No, I was not at all disappointed in Wordsworth," Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote in a letter during the early years of her residence in London, "although perhaps I should not have singled him from the multitude as a great man. There is a reserve even in his countenance, which does not lighten as Landor's does, whom I saw the same evening. His eyes have more meekness than brilliancy; and in his slow, even articulation there is rather the solemnity and calmness of truth itself, than the animation and energy of those who seek for it. As to my being quite at ease when I spoke to him, why how could you ask such a question? I

trembled. . . . But he was very kind, and sat near me, and talked to me as long as he was in the room—and recited a translation by Cary of a sonnet of Dante's—and altogether, it was quite a dream! Landor, too—Walter Savage Landor . . . in whose hands the ashes of antiquity burn again—gave me two Greek epigrams he had lately written . . . and talked brilliantly, and prominently until Bro (he and I went together) abused him for ambitious singularity and affection. But it was very interesting. And dear Miss Milford too! . . . I never walked in the skies before; and perhaps never shall again, when so many stars are out!"

Otmoor

The armies take the field in May,
And trees go marching all the day
On Otmoor, where the winds are strong
And mornings are a season long;
Where shining clouds halt for a pace,
Idling behind out of the race.
On Otmoor, hedges never die
Once spring has hung her tapestry;
And there most kindly summer throws
The lightest snowflakes of the rose.
And buttercups grow tall and straight
In fields that keep an open gate.
And daisies make a frosty gleam.
On Otmoor you may hear the voice
Of living green things that rejoice
Hedges that boast defended fields.
And green seclusions proud of
shields;
Great open deserts in the sky,
Cool icebergs slowly riding by
In the unruffled sea of blue;
Branches that let the sun pass
through,
The cuckoo, and the ecstatic lark,
Shadows that play at being dark—
In every leaf and stem and flower
There throbs a kindly, silent power.
—D. N. Daiglish, in "Oxford Poetry," 1917.

Dutch Painters and Italian

The Dutch painters were a stay-at-home people, hence their originality. They were not, however, ignorant of Italian art. Rembrandt had a large collection of Italian pictures and engravings, and Fuselli calls the school of the Bassano the 'Venetian prelude to the Dutch school.' We derive the pleasure of surprise from the works of the best Dutch painters in finding how much interest the art, when in perfection, can give to the most ordinary subjects. Those are cold critics who turn from their works, and wish the same skill had been rendered a vehicle for more elevated stories. They do not in reality feel how much the Dutch painters have given to the world, who wish for more; and it may always be doubted whether those who do not relish the works of the Dutch and Flemish schools, whatever raptures they may affect, in speaking of the schools of Italy, are capable of fully appreciating the latter; for a true taste is never half a taste. Whatever story the best painters of Holland and Flanders undertook to tell, is told with an unaffected truth of expression that may afford useful lessons in the treatment of the most sublime subjects; and those who would deny them poetic feeling, forget that chiaroscuro, color, and composition are all poetic qualities. Poetry is not denied to Rembrandt, or to Rubens, because their effects are striking. It does not, however, the less exist in the works of many other painters of the Dutch and Flemish schools who were less daring in their style.—Constable.

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Where peak is friend with star!

—Arthur Wallace Peach.

The Song of the Hill Trails

Quiet runs the valley way
Where the river dreams,
And the winds go light along.
Weaving into tender song
Happy moods and themes;
Upward where from mountain heart
Breathe the stormy gales.
And the white-plumed torrents cry,
Plunging rocky barriers by,
Run the hilly trails.

Oh, the high trails, the hill trails,
The sunny trails of brown,
Seeing first the sun arise
And last its going down!
Ever do they call the heart
With their windings far,
Luring feet to follow on
Where peak is friend with star!

Quiet runs life's valley way,
Gently for the feet,
But there vision fails the eyes
Looking to the narrow skies
Where mount and cloudland meet.
Only on the mountain path
Vision never fails;
Shimmering plains are far away,
And beauty lingers night and day
On the hilly trails.

Oh, the high trails, the hill trails,
Life's lofty trails await,
Mounting through the flaming dawn,
The pilgrim heart elite.
Glorious are the visions there,
Far the eye can see
Wonders of the years ago,
And of the years to be!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918

EDITORIALS

"To Be, or Not to Be"

THE difficulties of a great confederation of free nations, when once an appeal to the sword has been made, are inevitably greater than those of a confederacy of despotisms, especially when those despotisms are entirely dominated by a single member of the confederation. This fact represents the main strength of the Central European allies today, and the main difficulty of the allied powers. The allied powers differ with all the vehemence of nations permitted to think for themselves. But the German High Command dominates the whole of the Central European military and civil policy as completely as it dominates that of Germany itself.

Austria has ceased utterly to have a will of her own. Torn with internal dissensions, she can only be held together, in the opinion of the dominant Austro-Hungarian autocracy, by the sword. That autocracy, consequently, in its determination not to permit the Slavonic and other elements of the empire to participate in the government, finds itself the servant of the only power to whom it can look for help, the military vehmgericht in Berlin. As for Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, he is a German who has thrown the lot of his country in with Germany, and who is clever enough to realize that his strength lies in preserving the Bulgarian armies intact for whatever may be ahead. It is quite probable that the Bulgarian people would revolt from the alliance in which they find themselves, were it not for their antagonism to the Serbian and the Greek. The earth-hunger of the Bulgarian is proverbial, but he can satisfy it only at the expense of the Rumanian, or the Serbian, the Greek or the Turk. He cannot hope that the Allies will permit him to satisfy himself at the expense of the Greek, the Rumanian, or the Serbian, nor can he hope that either the Allies or the Central Powers will permit him to gain the great object of his longing, Constantinople. Therefore, having overrun the lands of the Greek, the Serb, and the Rumanian, he holds them with the sword, and determinedly keeps the sword unbroken against whatever day of reckoning may come. If it were possible to join the whole Balkan powers into a confederation, to compose their difficulties, and to find means of satisfying all their demands, it might be possible to separate Turkey from Austria by a Bulgarian gap. But no statesman has arisen capable of achieving such a wonder at the present time.

Bulgaria, therefore, remains a passive though a still determined member of the Central European Alliance. Turkey, on the other hand, with the record of Armenia behind her, with the murder of the Greeks and the Syrians on her hands, finds her own bloodguiltiness one bar to a rapprochement with the allied powers, the other being that the whole mental outlook of the triumvirate of Pashas which rules her is oriented in the direction of Berlin. These may seem frail cables for the Central Alliance to hold by, in the hurricane of the greatest war that the world has ever known. But, where men are concerned, the cables of self-interest have a greater endurance than might be imagined from a superficial inspection of them. The weakest of these cables is probably that which holds the Austrian ship, with its bows towards Berlin and its stern towards Sofia. For there is no saying at what moment the Slav cables may not foul the Austrian and the Hungarian ones, and cause the vessel to get adrift.

Taking all this into consideration it may as well be admitted at once that the allied diplomacy in Eastern Europe has been one of the most remarkable fiascos of the war. Nearly every mistake which it was possible to make has been made, and this very largely owing to the fact that instead of one mind directing the whole policy, half a dozen different foreign offices have been trying to carry out their views, not only without reference to those of their neighbors, but even in diametrical opposition to them. Imperial Petrograd, for instance, had views in the Balkans which did not in the least coincide with those of Italy or Bulgaria. During a long and critical period, when the armies of Greece and Rumania added to those of the Serbs might have turned the scale, these armies were held demobilized by two monarchs, sworn to serve the interests of Vienna and Berlin. Not until Serbia had been crushed did Rumania enter the fight. Not until Rumania had been overwhelmed did Greece shake herself free of the burden of King Constantine and Queen Sophia. Nor was this all. The views of Italy did not agree with those either of Serbia or of Greece, and as a consequence, at a time when an alliance between Italy, Greece, Serbia, and Rumania would most certainly have made Ferdinand of Bulgaria think twice, the forces of those nations were frittered away in a diplomatic wrangle, which began with the overrunning of Serbia and only ended, for the time being, when the Austrian armies crossed the Isonzo, and came pouring into Venetia.

The question today, therefore, is, can the allied diplomacy remedy the situation the allied diplomacy has created? Russia has ceased to demand or to have a voice, for the time being at any rate, in the Balkans. All the Balkan nations have themselves learned wisdom, whilst, most important of all, Italy has learned much wisdom. Added to this a new great factor has come into the situation. Washington has declared war on Germany and Austria, and the question arises today Should Washington declare war upon Bulgaria and Turkey? That is a problem which is agitating the foreign offices of Europe, for on that question, in many of its aspects, the immediate future of the Balkans may largely depend. It is, of course, quite easy for Congress to declare war, but the point is whether the State Department in Washington can be of most service to the Allies by remaining in diplomatic touch with Sofia and Constantinople, or by severing its lines of communication.

Everybody knows that it is the President's method, and a method the efficacy of which has been proved in practice, to hamper himself as little as possible with diplo-

matic faits accomplis, so as to be able to take the utmost advantage of any opening which may occur. What the President has to decide, with regard to Bulgaria, is whether a diplomatic break might cause the door of possible negotiations to be banged and barred in his face, so that he could not take advantage of any opening in the future to come to terms with Bulgaria; in the interests of the whole body of the Allies. For Mr. Wilson is in the war to win the war for humanity, and not in the interests of the United States alone. That is a fact which might well be taken to heart by those people who point out the advantages to the United States, after the war, of Washington not having declared war against the Bulgarian and the Turk. They apparently have failed to see that they are not merely besmirching the reputation of the President, but of the country itself, and holding it up to opprobrium before the world.

They are, indeed, doing something worse than this. They are making it unnecessarily difficult for Mr. Wilson to engage in a great world policy in the interests of the whole body of the Allies. For Mr. Wilson's hesitation, in declaring war upon Bulgaria or Turkey, is generated by no thought of what will redound most to the selfish interests of the United States after the war, but what will benefit humanity most, both in and after the war. A false step diplomatically taken today might mean, probably, would mean, a final riot of massacre in which the Turks, throwing discretion to the winds in their ignorance, would wipe out every remaining Armenian, Greek, or Jew on whom they could lay hands. Nor is this all. If any person imagines that the era of war is to be brought to an end by a mere victory in the field, that person has not begun to understand the merest alphabet of mental cause and effect. Human nature, if wars are to be stopped, must be weaned from war by the destruction of those passions and tendencies in the human mind which make for war. What Mr. Wilson has to consider is not the mere superficial question of a break with Sofia or Constantinople, which would be the easiest thing imaginable, but the ultimate consequences of such a break; and whether, the world having got where it is today, most can be done, in his own words, towards making the world safe for democracy, by maintaining or breaking the present frail line of communication with Constantinople and Sofia. That is what constitutes Mr. Wilson's, "To be, or not to be."

German Press and Mexican Address

THE importance, as a war utterance, of President Wilson's recent address to a group of about twenty Mexican newspaper editors, visiting the United States as guests of the government, may be pretty accurately measured by its reception in Germany, where it appears to have driven the officially-inspired press to a fury. This can be understood by considering that among the things of which the Wilhelmstrasse had assured the press and public of the Empire was the certainty that, in due time, the United States could and would be attacked through, and with the aid of, its next-door neighbor to the south, which neighbor, in return, would be placed in possession of practically all the territory north of the Rio Grande, wrested from "its rightful owner" before and after the war of 1846.

The Mexican press and public have for many years believed what they have been ordered to believe, and recently they have believed everything given out by the German Foreign Office concerning the peril confronting the United States from Mexico and all the other Latin-American nations, based upon data collected and furnished by that extremely affable and tenderly sympathetic gentleman, Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff. On the strength of such information, great numbers of pro-Germans in the United States, attached to the German espionage corps, proceeded to Mexico when it became certain that the period of neutrality and watchful waiting had passed, and lines were laid with the view of enlisting not only Mexico, but Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and other of the southern republics in behalf of Hohenzollern autocracy. The German press and people since then have been fed on the hope that the time would surely come when the United States would find itself without a friend among the non-English-speaking peoples of the Western Hemisphere, wide open to invasion, and at the mercy of the Fatherland.

Consequently, upon learning that President Wilson, with justifiable and easy confidence, had addressed the Mexican editors not as foreigners but as fellow Americans, having a common interest with all other Americans in safeguarding and defending American interests and institutions; upon learning further that the twenty Mexican journalists appeared to agree heartily with the opinions he advanced as to how this might and must be done, and how the Monroe Doctrine should be made the basis of a sacred and binding contract among all the peoples of all the Americas, for the protection and to the profit of all; and upon learning, in addition, how President Wilson had declared that the United States felt the interest of a big brother, nothing more or less, in the affairs and the welfare of its neighbors on the two western continents, the German press, disappointed and chagrined over all this familiarity, and, as usual, laying the blame where it did not belong, became furious.

More furious still will the newspapers of the German Empire, which have been so long fed upon falsehood, become when they shall find expressed in the *Mercurio* of Santiago, Chile, one of the ablest newspapers to be found in any of the neutral countries of the Americas, such editorial statements as these: "The frank declarations of President Wilson in his address to the Mexican editors will lead the world to an era of peace." "His words will result also in added prestige to all the nations on the American continent." "The absolute truth of the President's words is established by the fact that he proposes to devote millions of American lives to serve the principles he enunciated."

Of course the press and public of Germany have been grossly deceived, are being grossly deceived today, concerning the real situation not only in America but everywhere. No nation can be fully or truthfully informed without a free press, and the German editor is no more at liberty to think for himself or to express openly his honest opinions than is the German private soldier. If

Germany were a well-informed nation it would not blame France, or Italy, or Great Britain, or the United States for its disappointments and disillusionments, but, rather, the systems of education and government that have resulted in transforming its people into mere puppets.

The Question of Reconstruction

ONE of the most welcome features of the way in which Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction in Great Britain, is carrying out his difficult task is his appreciation of the main objects to be aimed at and his signal recognition of such possible developments as are to be avoided. Thus in the educative work which he has carried on up and down the country, whilst he has made it clear that the government desires to help industry all it can after the war, he has not failed to emphasize the fact that any scheme which tended to perpetuate or encourage inefficiency was to be avoided with the utmost care. Again, whilst insisting on the importance of co-operation and standardization, he has intimated that both of these should be obtained and retained by the trades themselves, and not by means of state compulsion or organization. "The government," he said in so many words, "does not want to interfere. It wants the people concerned to work out their own problem." Finally, whilst placing before his audiences the tremendous overriding importance of bending all their energies to the winning of the war, he has striven to show that they can do this, and at the same time look ahead sufficiently to be prepared for peace when it comes.

Now it is almost a platitude to say that, of all reconstructive agencies that can be brought to bear on the situation, in present preparation, or in after-war achievement, co-operation is the greatest, and it is welcome to find on all hands a rapid awakening to this fact. Speaking on the question, some time ago, Mr. Barnes, the well-known Labor member of the British War Cabinet, emphasized this very point in his usual forcible style. "All parties," he said, "have struggled together in the war, and have come to see more than ever how stupid and wasteful is competition as compared with co-operation." Any general realization of this fact will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the world's work. And it means, of course, co-operation in all directions; not merely between employer and employee, but between business man and business man, and between worker and worker. It means the sharing of trade information, the pooling of knowledge, a recognition of the fact that the center of gravity of business is service; that service attracts service, and that this statement is not a "pious opinion" all very well in theory, but very sound and very obvious common sense, unailing in result when put into practice.

It is the desire to serve which has enabled the United Kingdom, with over 6,000,000 men withdrawn from civil life, to maintain her products almost at the pre-war level, and it will be just the desire to serve and cooperate, to help instead of to hinder, which will bring reconstruction and rehabilitation, after the war, in the shortest possible time. Dr. Addison on all occasions emphasizes the need for organization, but side by side with organization he sets good will, and given good will there is no limit to what can be accomplished.

The Marines

IT SURPRISES nobody, who is familiar with their history, that the United States marines are giving a good account of themselves in France. They have done nothing less since the first establishment of a military service in the United States. And it is a fact probably surprising to millions of people in the country that the marines constitute the oldest branch of that service. This branch is older even than the Republic itself, for its organization antedates the foundation of the nation upon its present basis. In short, the Marine Corps is the outcome of a resolution adopted by the Continental Congress in November, 1775, some months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The corps was formed, of course, on the model of the British Marine Corps, the first authentic record of which, in America, bears the date of 1740. In that year three regiments of marines were organized in New York for service under the British flag, the home government considering native Americans better fitted than Europeans for operations in the Western Hemisphere. Some strange notions then prevailed in Great Britain as to climatic conditions in the New World.

While an American Marine Corps was established in 1775, not until the close of 1776 did the Continental Congress provide the nucleus of an American navy. Then the building of thirteen vessels was authorized, and at the same time Esek Hopkins was made Commander-in-Chief of the Continental naval forces. In February, 1777, a battalion of 300 marines and landmen, under command of Major Samuel Nichols, was landed from the newly formed fleet under command of Commodore Hopkins, on the island of New Providence, in the Bahamas, where the force captured the English forts, taking a number of cannon and a large quantity of military stores.

Throughout the following years the work of the marines proved extremely valuable. They distinguished themselves in numerous naval battles. Reorganized, the corps took a prominent part in the war with Tripoli, figuring in a spectacular way in the remarkable march of General Eaton, the American consul at Tunis, from Alexandria to Derne, nearly 600 miles across the desert. Upon the arrival at Derne, the marines, under Lieutenant O'Bannon, stormed and captured the native fortifications, hauled down the Tripolitan flag and, for the first time in the history of the American Republic, hoisted its standard on a fortress in the Eastern Hemisphere.

In the Indian wars, and in the Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, throughout all the disturbances in which the United States has been involved during more than 140 years, whether domestic or foreign, whether in South or Central America, China, Cuba, Santo Domingo, or Haiti, the marines have played a leading part. They have performed remarkably efficient service in work of rescue and succor.

Strange to say, the year before Germany ran amuck, there was talk of disbanding the United States Marine

Corps, on the ground that it was no longer a serviceable branch of the navy. Big guns, it was said, had made boarding in sea fights impossible. It was urged in Congress that the marines be withdrawn from the warships, to make room for a larger number of regular sailors. In the United States, as in Great Britain, the regular sailors had always professed a certain contempt for the marines, notwithstanding that the latter had proved themselves in every sense worthy of respect as fighters. Not being seamen in the strict sense, they were "lubbers," and the expression "Tell it to the marines" was intended to convey the impression that the sea soldiers were gullible and inferior.

But the move to abolish the marines aroused the nation. The record which they had made was recalled. It was shown that they had, on many occasions, saved the day. Gratitude went out to them from the public. A great reaction in their favor set in. Their praise was sounded and sung everywhere. The result was that, instead of ordering the disbandment of the corps, Congress took measures to strengthen it. It is, in fact, due to the attempt to destroy the marines, in 1913, that the corps is capable of performing the splendid work it is doing in 1918.

Notes and Comments

THERE is going the rounds a story like this: A man received a chain letter, with the request that he write five letters just like it to friends. Instead of doing this, he wrote one letter very much unlike it to the man who wrote it. As a consequence, the man who wrote it was much incensed. But the man who broke the chain has since informed his five friends how they were saved from annoyance, and they have written to the man who stood between them and the chain letter their warmest thanks. Meantime, the man who wrote the first chain letter has apologized to the man to whom he wrote it. This is perhaps the first time a chain letter episode ever had a really happy ending.

THE French have always displayed a brilliancy and forcefulness in epigram and phrase-making that have been the admiration of other nations. Recently two great Frenchmen have given utterance to words that for vigor, truth, and simplicity, if not for brilliancy, are likely to live a long time in the thoughts of men. "A battle is never lost till its loss is admitted" is a dictum of General Foch that has been quoted before in this column, and it was matched by a sentence in M. Clemenceau's speech of defiance in the Chamber of Deputies: "The conqueror is the one who is able to believe, for a quarter of an hour longer than his adversary, that he is not conquered." Obviously, the armies that are fighting for a high ideal will have a greater and more enduring faith than those driven to terrible fray by privilege and greed.

SUGAR at current prices has not aroused very much indignation in the United States, among those whose experience extends back to the sixties, when brown sugar, in many parts of the country, brought from 25 to 30 cents a pound. Sugar was no scarcer in 1863 and 1864 than in 1917, but it was kept almost uniformly below 10 cents last year by government price fixing. The American people are not going to be frightened by government control, so long as they remember how coal, flour, and sugar prices were held in check by federal authority last year. What the American people are concerned about is that the profiteers may, in some way, regain the ground they have lost.

JUDGE WADHAMS, of New York, returned from France on the very morning that he addressed the League of Nations Society in the Central Hall, Westminster. There is something I would like to tell you about, said the Judge, after the vote of thanks, and that is M. Clemenceau's attitude toward a League of Nations. It has been said that M. Clemenceau is against the project. Now I saw him and asked him, and he told me he was not opposed to it. He said that to carry the war through to a victorious conclusion was the business he had to attend to. What happened afterward, he thought, would fall to younger men to decide. This was interesting to me, remarked the Judge, as it will be to you, because it has so often been said that he was opposed to the League of Nations idea. M. Clemenceau flat-footedly told me the contrary.

IF ANYBODY in England, at the time when America came into the war, was still in doubt as to the righteousness of the action of Great Britain, in August, 1914, America's action put that doubt to rest forever. If anybody at that meeting, the other day, within a stone's throw of the Houses of Parliament, was in doubt as to the righteousness of Great Britain's continuing the war at this juncture, then that doubt must have been put to rest forever by Judge Wadhams' splendid statement of the cause, the aim of the Allies, and the unshakable intention of his own great country.

THE United States is one of the last countries in which one would look for illiteracy on any large scale. Yet it is declared that there are nearly 700,000 men of draft age for the army who "cannot read or write in English or in any other language." The full figures of all forms of illiteracy run into the millions. Franklin K. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, suggests meeting the problem by a bill introduced into the House of Representatives; whilst, as far as New York State is concerned, the Governor has approved a measure requiring those persons, between sixteen and twenty-one, who are unable to speak and write English, to attend a public or private school. Of course there are thousands of foreign-born who can read or write in their own language but who are ignorant of English. But although they are not included in the "illiterates" statistics, concerning which Mr. Lane declares that they are "almost unbelievable," it is certain that so long as a man does not know English he can never make a "good American."